The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year (52 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over, $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1875. NO. 241.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

OBJECT OF THE ST. PETERSBURG CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 19.—The new circular note of the Russian Government to the powers, dated May 20th, says that the object of the St. Petersburg conference is not the conclusion of a formal international treaty. Invitations will be issued when all governments have replied to the September circular. It is believed that Russia intends that a protocol shall be drafted, enumerating principles of international law, accompanied with a declaration from each of the powers signing it that they will observe the principles as far as possible.

RIFLE MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

LONDON, June 20.—A contest took place at Edinburgh, on Saturday, between riflemen of England, Ireland and Scotland, for the international challenge trophy. Scotland won by twenty points ahead of England, and 139 ahead of Ireland.

GENERAL ELECTION TO BE HELD THIS YEAR—THE DISSOLUTION QUESTION.

LONDON, June 21.—A special from Paris to the *Standard* says that there is reason to believe the Government has decided that a general election shall be held this year, and that there is no doubt that the Assembly will vote for a final dissolution if the Government assents to it.

France.

AN AMERICAN SPIRITUALIST CONVICTED OF SWINDLING.

PARIS, June 19.—Mr. Firman, an American Spiritualist, who professed to photograph deceased persons, has been convicted of swindling and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, June 20.—The Committee of Thirty have been considering the Electoral bill. They have decided to maintain the system of voting by departments. In the Assembly, yesterday, violent recriminations passed between Gambetta and the Bonapartists as to the responsibility for the extraordinary taxation made necessary by the late war. The Assembly has decided to take up the Public Powers bill tomorrow for debate.

Spain.

CAMPOS JOINS JOVELLAR.

MADRID, June 19.—General Martinez Campos has succeeded in crossing the river Ebro, notwithstanding the heavy fire kept up by the Carlists. By this movement he has established communication with General Jovellar, commander of the Army of the Center.

Ireland.

THE DUBLIN FIRE EXTINGUISHED.

DUBLIN, June 19.—The fire which broke out here last night has been entirely extinguished. Five thousand casks of liquor and thirty-five houses were destroyed.

Three persons died from the effects of drinking whisky at the fire, and seventeen are in hospital for the same cause.

AMERICAN TEAM AT CHURCH—THE BEAUTIES OF MONARCHY AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH EXPLAINED.

DUBLIN, June 20.—The American riflemen, by invitation of the Lord Mayor, attended divine service to-day at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The sermon by Canon Keeper was an eulogy of the monarchy and the Established Church. The residents of the city comment severely on the speaker's taste. In the evening the visitors enjoyed the hospitalities of the Lord Mayor's mansion.

Austria.

THE CZAR EXPECTED IN BOHEMIA.

VIENNA, June 19.—The Czar, when he returns from his visit to Warsaw, will pass through Bohemia. The Emperor of Austria will greet him on the frontier.

Germany.

COURTESIES TO ADMIRAL WORDEN AND OFFICERS.

BERLIN, June 19.—The authorities of Hamburg and Altona officially saluted the United States steamer Alaska on Friday, and the commandants of the towns inspected the ship. There was a musical entertainment in their honor. Subsequently a lunch was served, at which the visitors and officers of the Alaska proposed toasts of the most friendly nature. Admiral Worden and Captain Franklin have returned to the squadron. The Alaska left Hamburg to-day for Gluckstadt, to join the Franklin.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Steamships Abyssinia and Aragon, from New York, arrived out.

LONDON, June 20.—Steamers Adriatic and Pommerania, from New York, and Illinois, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

LONDON, June 20.—The steamship Corinthian, from Quebec, arrived in the Clyde, was in collision with an iceberg and lost her bowsprit and figure-head.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 19, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance to-day was £81,000. Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills 3¼ per cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. Consols for money 93⅝@93¾; for account 93¾@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106¾; do. 1867, 107⅜; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 107¾. Railroads—New York Central 93; Erie 11½; preferred 18. Turpentine 28@28s.

PARIS, June 19.—Rentes 64 francs 52½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 19.—United States bonds—5-20's, 1862, 98⅞.

ANTWERP, June 19.—Refined petroleum 25½ francs.

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 7 7/16; Orleans 7⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American. Flour—Extra 24@29. Wheat—No. 2 red, winter, 9s 2d@9s 9d. Corn 32s@33s. Pork—Prime mess 78s 6d. Beef 70s. Lard 58s 6d@59s. Bacon—Clily cured 51s 6d; short rib middles 52s. Cheese 75s 6d. Tallow 40s 9d. Refined petroleum 9½d@9¾d; spirits do 8@8½d. Common rosin 5d.

BOSTON.

Departure of the Norfolk Blues—Enthusiasm of the People Unabated—New England Pedestrian Championship.

BOSTON, June 19.—The Norfolk Blues left here this afternoon by boat. The scene before the Parker House, just before their departure, was very enlivening. It was with difficulty that Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee reached his carriage, and round upon round of cheers were given by the masses. Gen. Lee was called upon for a speech, and briefly thanked the people for their unprecedented cordiality. On the way to the wharf, Gen. Lee and the Blues were cheered whenever recognized, and a large crowd followed them to the boat.

BOSTON, June 19.—The one hundred mile walk for the pedestrian championship of New England and $300, was won by Haydock, an English pedestrian, in twenty-three hours, thirty-six minutes and twenty-nine seconds. Cushing walked seventy-one miles, and Avery walked seventy-five.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day—Northwest to northeast and southeast winds, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear and cloudy weather.

The Canadian Wimbledon team sailed Saturday from Quebec, for England.

The French Assembly will to-day discuss the subject of an appropriation for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

The steamers city of Richmond, from Liverpool, and Rhein, from Bremen, have arrived at New York.

The arrival of the bark Ping, from Montevideo, at Charleston, is announced. She is doubtless the vessel ordered away from Havana with political prisoners.

The published report of the Texas Penitentiary Investigating Committee fully sustain the charges of cruel and inhuman punishment of convicts in various forms.

The stock of Herman an Exner, liquor dealers of Louisville, has been seized for alleged violations of the revenue laws. One of the firm has been arrested and given bail.

The Tax Resistors of New Orleans having failed against the State, have reorganized under the name of the Property-holders' Union, and are now exercising their powerful influence in obstructing the collection of city taxes.

Brigham Young is anxious to establish a colony in Sonora, Mexico, his chief object being to get away from the public school system of the United States and, with the assistance of the Catholic priests, to crush the public school system now being established in Mexico.

Intelligence has been received from Che Kiang, China, that some native soldiers at that place insulted the United States Consul and his wife. Two of them were arrested and taken to the British Consulate, when the soldiers endeavored to rescue them. The Europeans hastily mustered and prepared to defend the Consulate, but the Chinese authorities succeeded in quieting the mob. The British and American Consuls of Shanghai have left for Che Kiang. The United States man-of-war Palos and the British war ship Thalia will follow.

CHICAGO.

Strike of Engineers in North Chicago Rolling Mills—Communist Picnic—Young Man Accidentally Shot.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A strike of engineers took place in the North Chicago Rolling Mills at 6 o'clock to-night. Threats had been made for some days past that unless Dunnegan, one of the engineers and President of the Union, was reinstated in the place from which he had been discharged, a general strike of all the engineers, numbering fifty-six, would take place to-night. The principals refused to accede to this demand, and have supplied the places of the strikers with non-union engineers. The mills employ fifteen hundred workmen, but it is not anticipated that the strike will extend to any but the engineers.

CHICAGO, June 20.—The Communists today held a picnic and made a number of incendiary speeches, but no definite action was taken in regard to their future course. A young foreigner, named Waller, who attended the gathering, was shot through the head and instantly killed by an unskillful marksman in the shooting gallery.

ST. LOUIS.

The National Democratic Convention Spoken For.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—The Democratic Central Committee adopted a resolution yesterday inviting, in behalf of the Democracy of this city and State, the National Democratic Convention of 1876 to assemble in this city, and pledged themselves to make ample preparations for the reception and accommodation of all who come to it. The place proposed for holding the convention is the hall of the new Chamber of Commerce building, which will be two hundred and thirty-five feet long by one hundred feet wide and seventy feet high with galleries all around the hall, and a capacity for seating 17,000 people.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 19, 1875.

LADY FRANKLIN DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Philip P. Harris, of this city, received this morning the following telegram from Cyrus W. Field, dated Liverpool, June 19: "I am just off in the Bothnia. Lady Franklin is dangerously ill in London, and requests the churches in America to offer prayers for her."

REGATTA OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to-day, was over the course from Bay Ridge to the light ship off Sandy Hook and return. The schooner Madeline was the first boat in, but the Comet took the first prize by the time allowance. The Undine took the first prize for the first-class sloops. Other prizes awarded to the Schemer and the Wm. T. Lee.

CRICKET MATCH.

The Young America Cricket Club of Philadelphia defeated the St. Georges in a single inning game, by a score of 169 to 86. Dan. and Robert Newhall made respectively 62 and 51 runs.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1875.

INDICTMENTS AGAINST PUBLIC OFFICERS OF JERSEY.

The Grand Jury of Hudson county, New Jersey, has indicted Wm. Startup, Murillo H. Gillett, J. C. Delavergne, Frederick T. Farrier, Asa W. Fry and Randolph Surber, who constituted the Board of Public Works of Jersey City in 1873, for the illegal payment of nearly $90,000 during that year on account of work. The then Mayor, Charles H. O'Neil, is also indicted for approving the payments, and the chief engineer, John P. Culver, for certifying the work.

WYOMING MINING TROUBLE CONTINUES.

A Wilkesbarre special says: "There is trouble still with the miners of the Wyoming coal fields. Those at Nanticoke, Warrior Run and Grand Tunnel refuse to go to work at the reduced scale of wages."

A HUNDRED MILE WALK.

Professor John Tripp walked a hundred miles in twenty-two hours and nine minutes, on the track of the Eastern Dueness Agricultural Association, at Amelna, finishing last night.

RICHMOND DOCTORS DISAGREE.

A muddle has been caused at Richmond, Va., over the death of a lady patient who was differently treated by Drs. Hunter, Maguire, J. S. Welford and Magill, all eminent practitioners. The former is accused by the others of causing the death of the lady by opium poisoning. Hard words passed, the matter was brought before the Academy of Medicine, and a duel between Maguire and Welford is probable, though each has been placed under $2,500 bonds to keep the peace.

MADAME JANAUSCHEK'S BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The suit of Miss Minnie Conway, Manageress of the Brooklyn Theater, against Fannie Janauschek, the German actress, for breach of contract in refusing to play for the price at which she had agreed to, has been decided by D. P. Barnard, to whom it was referred by the City Court, awarding Miss Conway damages to the amount of $2,360. Defendant is now traveling in the Western States.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Four Horse Thieves Hanged in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* says four horse thieves were hanged at Wellington, Kansas, last Thursday night, by Vigilantes.

Prisoner Shot at Sedalia, Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—J. D. Carry, conductor on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, got very drunk at the Ives House, Sedalia, Missouri, yesterday and created a great disturbance. James Bruce, a policeman, was called in to preserve peace, and failing to quiet Carry arrested him. While on the way to the calaboose, Carry wrenched Bruce's club from him and beat him badly over the head, and to save himself from being killed, Bruce shot his prisoner three times, inflicting wounds from which he died in twenty minutes.

A Successful Drop Game.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—To-day, as the book-keeper of Balbach & Son drew $2,000 from bank to pay the hands, a well-dressed man called his attention to three or four bills he had dropped, and on the book-keeper stooping to pick them up the stranger seized the package and escaped.

Double Tragedy in Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, MASS., June 19.—Mrs. Sarah Daniels, of this city, was shot twice to-day by her husband, John G. Daniels, who afterwards fired two balls into his own head. Both are alive but not expected to recover. Jealousy and drink on the part of the husband are the causes.

Failure of Paul Schoeppe's Baltimore Suit.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—In the Orphans' Court to-day, in the case of Paul Schoeppe, petition to revoke the probate of the will of Miss Maria M. Steinacke, deceased, and letters testamentary granted thereunder, upon the ground of an alleged marriage at Carlisle, Pa., between the testatrix and said Schoeppe, entitling him to her entire estate, Judge Inglis delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the petitioner had failed to prove the marriage alleged, and that the documents produced by him to establish it were forged. In the progress of the trial a certified record of the Police Court of Berlin was produced, showing that Schoeppe had been convicted of larceny, forgery and extortion in the Berlin courts. Schoeppe is now a convict in the Illinois State prison, at Joliet, having been convicted at Chicago of forgery under the name of J. P. Schulenberg.

The Escape of McCartney, the Counterfeiter.

AUSTIN, June 19.—Deputy United States Marshals Allen and Blood have been indicted and arrested for voluntarily and corruptly allowing McCartney, the counterfeiter, to escape. They have given bonds and will be tried next week.

Alleged Defaulting Railroad Employee.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—John Miller, Secretary of the Contract and Finance Committee, Central Pacific Railroad, was arrested on the train yesterday, at Marysville, and taken to San Francisco by a special train. It is rumored that he is a defaulter to the amount of $200,000. The cause is said to be stock speculations. The company is very reticent.

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Collision in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, June 19.—Two Little Miami excursion cars, while crossing Park street this morning, collided with a horse and buggy occupied by General W. Andrews. David Allen, formerly a freight conductor, jumped from the car and seized the horse, but was carried under the car and had one leg mangled so that it had to be amputated. The horse was killed and the buggy smashed, but General Andrews was only slightly injured.

Loss of Life Off the Maine Coast.

BANGOR, ME., June 20.—The heavy storm of Friday night caused some loss of life along the coast. A large number of boats engaged in salmon fishing, near Port le Pre Aux, New Brunswick, were caught by the gale. One boat, which contained six young men belonging to Musquash, New Brunswick, was found bottom up this morning, and towed into Le Pre Aux. The crew are supposed to be lost. Many boats are still missing, and it is feared that a number of other lives were lost.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Attorney General Declines a Banquet—Acquittal of Hinds, the Mail Contractor — Other Indictments Pending — Resignation of Indian Agent Saville—Instruction to the Sioux Commission—Duty on Canadian Fish.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1875.

Attorney General Pierrepont Declines Dinner.

Judge Pierrepont has followed the example of Secretary Bristow, in declining a public dinner tendered to him by his personal friends and admirers. Judge Pierrepont wisely thinks that it is better for his friends to delay the compliment until they have an opportunity to see how he administers the Department of Justice.

Hinds Acquitted.

Hinds, the fraudulent mail contractor who has been on trial in the Criminal Court this week, was acquitted yesterday afternoon. This was not entirely unexpected, for, although the Department is entirely satisfied of his guilt, it had no control over the prosecution, which was conducted in rather a lax manner. It is said that influences have been at work to clear Hinds, for the reason that if he was convicted he threatened to make disclosures which would implicate parties much higher in position than he. There are other indictments yet pending against Hinds, and as the Postmaster General is earnest in his desire to have them fairly tried, it is to be hoped that no extraneous considerations will again be permitted to interfere.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1875.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

Instructions have been prepared at the Interior Department for the Sioux Commission. Rev. D. Hinman, A. Comingo and W. H. Ashby, with S. D. Collins, Secretary, are to visit the agencies of the Sioux interested in the negotiation, beginning at Red Cloud, for the purpose of laying before the Indians the wishes of the Government respecting the desired cession of the Black Hills country and their rights in the Big Horn Mountains, and also to invite them to the grand council. The Commissioners are enjoined as to the necessity of great care in the interpretation of their interview, so as to avoid both mistakes and any suspicion on the part of the Indians that they are not fairly reported. The Commissioners are also reminded that they are appointed to represent the Indians and their interests not less than those of the Government; they are instructed to assure the Sioux of the kindly intentions of the President and Government toward them, and that the proposed negotiations originate solely in a desire for continued peace. The Indians are plainly to understand that any negotiations effected by the Commissioners are to be referred to the Pres dent, and by him to Congress, before it shall be binding.

RESIGNATION OF INDIAN AGENT SAVILLE.

J. J. Saville, Indian Agent at the Red Cloud Agency, just before leaving Washington with the Sioux delegation, wrote the following letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

"In consequence of the repeated attacks made upon me by the unwarranted and slanderous statements of certain irresponsible and maliciously disposed parties, I find my influence with the Indians damaged and the work of the church embarrassed. I therefore tender my resignation of the Red Cloud Agency in Nebraska. If, however, any charges are resting against me which require investigation, I would respectfully request that you defer the acceptance of my resignation until I am acquitted of such charges."

There are at present no formal charges against Saville before Commissioner Smith, but it is understood that Prof. Marsh intends to present written charges, which will of course be investigated, when Saville's resignation will either be accepted or he will be dismissed. He was appointed as a representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Dr. Marsh, in another communication bearing date of the 5th inst., says in relation to the charges made against him by Professor Marsh, that the latter received from Red Cloud and Red Dog certain samples of unmerchantable provisions, with the request that he show them to the President, and that four months later he delivered the samples to the Board of Indian Commissioners in New York. He says the sample of flour was probably taken from some damaged stock on hand, which he (Saville) took charge, and that the flour issued at the time of the Professor's visit was of good quality, and in justice to him Professor Marsh should have compared the samples given him with the goods in the warehouse. Agent Saville denies that he ever issued any unmerchantable supplies, and asks the Commissioner to fully investigate the charges against him.

DUTY ON CANADIAN FISH.

The Department of State having called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for an expression of his views on the question presented by the British Minister, involving a construction of article 21 of the Treaty of Washington, in connection with the Tariff act of February 8, 1875, relating to the free importation of fish, the product of Canadian fisheries, the Secretary of the Treasury replied substantially as follows:

That it being conceded that the imposition of the duty in question, viz: "Cans or packages made of tin or other material, containing fish of any kind, admitted free of duty under an existing law or treaty," being in pursuance of an express provision that the act referred to, the Secretary has no alternative but to enforce the law; that as to any apparent conflict between the treaty and the act of Congress, it would not only be unbecoming for him to anticipate by an expression of his views the possible future action of Congress on the subject, but that while he would be slow to so construe an act of Congress of doubtful construction as to do violence to a treaty stipulation, both the treaty and the act having the force of law, the language of the act in the present case seems so clear as not to admit of doubt, and therefore there is no room for construction. For these reasons the Secretary, while declining to express any opinion as to whether there has or has not been a violation of treaty stipulations in the premises, has no hesitation in stating that he regards the exaction of said duty as necessarily enforced in pursuance of existing law.

ACCOUNTS OF NAVAL PAYMASTER STEVENSON.

An examination of a portion of the accounts of naval Paymaster J. H. Stevenson, in which several irregularities have recently been discovered, was made to-day by the accounting officers of the Treasury. Although no actual fraud was discovered, there are many items which require explanation. The accounts pending in the quarter of the present fiscal year show about $20,000 expended by him for the naval depot at Nagasaki, from the latter part of December, when he took charge of that station, to the end of March. In several of his accounts now before the Fourth Auditor's office he claims credit for about $16,-000 alleged to have been paid to officers on account of salary, but no receipts of the officers accompany them.

NAVAL FORCE ORDERED TO THE RIO GRANDE.

A naval force, with steam launches, will be ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande to look after our interests there and cooperate with the army in the suppression of Mexican raids.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1875.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL

is expected to return to Washington on Saturday next. As soon as practicable thereafter, he will write to the presidents of the three principal telegraph companies to meet him for consultation, with a view to obtaining a reduction in the present telegraphic rates charged the Government.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

Mr. Snelling, of Pennsylvania, at the instance of Senator Cameron, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Customs, to take effect the first of July.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION REFUSES A REDUCTION OF WAGES.

The Columbia Typographical Union refused the request of employers for a reduction of wages to the scale ruling in other cities. The vote was carried by the preponderating force present of men in the Government office. It is said that the *Star* will become a non-union office.

ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Failure of E. D. Jewett & Co—Liabilities Nearly $6.000,000.

ST. JOHN, N. B., June 19.—The liabilities of E. D. Jewett & Co. are nearly $6,-000,000. One bank holds paper to the extent of $250,000, another $220,000, a third $220,000 and a fourth $60,000. The failure is ascribed to losses of lumber, the general depression of trade and engagements connected with Western extension railway bonds. The effect on the general trade of St. John is depressing, but the banks will sustain the losses without curtailing. The failure is the heaviest ever known in this part of the country.

KANSAS CITY.

Unprecedented Crops in Kansas—But the Laborers Are Few—Prospects for Missouri—Annual Saengerfest.

KANSAS CITY, June 20.—From parties just returned, as well as through letters and telegrams received, it is learned that the crop prospects in Kansas are better than were ever known in that State. Heavy farmers in the Western part of the State are telegraphing here for harvest hands, add complain that they cannot get men enough to harvest. Harvesting in Southern Kansas has commenced, and the average is immense. Some of the comparatively new counties claim a million bushels of wheat, and a rough estimate of wheat in the southwest is four to five million bushels. This enormous crop will be more than duplicated in the west and other sections. The great fear is that hands enough cannot be obtained to harvest.

Specials from Central Missouri, as well as other parts outside of the grasshopper belt, are equally encouraging. In the grasshopper belt an enormous acreage of corn has been planted, more by fully fifty per cent. than any previous year. The frequent rainy nights and hot sunny days that have prevailed for a week or more have raised high hopes for a big corn crop.

The fourth annual Saengerfest, being now held here, is a big success, large bodies of members from other places crowding the city.

COLUMBUS.

Seceders from the Starling Medical College Faculty.

COLUMBUS, June 20.—Owing to a disagreement between the trustees and a portion of the faculty of the Starling Medical College, it is said that J. W. Hamilton, D. N. Kinsman, H. C. Pierce, D. Haldeman and perhaps Theodore G. Wormley, the five professors who withdrew from that faculty, are taking steps to organize a new medical college here. Rumor has it that the new institution will be made a department of the Ohio Wesleyan University. As an alteanative plan, it is proposed to establish an independent college.

POTTSVILLE.

The Mining Situation—Military Retained at Mahanoy and Shenandoah.

POTTSVILLE, June 19.—During the week a large number of collieries have resumed work, and many others are preparing to commence Monday. The men in the vicinity of St. Clair and Minersville continue the strike, being unwilling to go in at a reduction, though it is predicted that they will go to work during next week. The military continue on duty at Mahanoy City and Shenandoah, and will not be withdrawn until the public safety is assured. There have been no serious disasters during the week.

FIRE RECORD.

Grand Rapids, Michigan—Sixty Buildings Burned—Loss $150,000.

DETROIT, June 19.—A disastrous fire occured in Grand Rapids this afternoon, involving a loss of about $150,000, wiping out the entire business portion of West Bridge street, besides many other buildings. The fire originated in a paint shop. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, and before any attempt could be made to check the flames they had made great headway, owing to the fact that the entire fire department had been called out to a fire in the extreme southern portion of the city. Before the engines arrived one whole block had been burned to the ground. The flames swept eastward, consuming the houses of Turner and Martin's and the Hibbard block, besides many small buildings. The Star Mills and the Bridge street bridge were only saved by the strenuous efforts of the fire department. About sixty buildings were burned, principally two-story structures, the lower stories of which were for business purposes and the upper occupied by families. The progress of the flames was so rapid that the occupants had barely time to escape from the houses with their lives, saving nothing. The names of the business firms who suffer, are Lewis Martin, Scharer Bros., D. & G. Arnest, Thum & Scott, druggists; A. J. Rose, Parmenter & Thurman. It is impossible to give a correct list of losses and insurance to-night. The insurance is estimated at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Increase of Rates on Western Freight.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—As a result of the conference on Saturday, in Philadelphia, between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket and freight agents, the rates on Western-bound freights will be advanced to-morrow in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and there will be a further advance in a few days. No change will be made in passenger rates for a day or two.

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

George W. King, of Keokuk, Iowa, was drowned at Collierville, Tennessee, Saturday, while bathing.

The Pope suffers much from lumbago. He is not confined to bed and holds audiences as usual, yet anxiety prevails.

Bishop McCloskey, of Louisville, and Judge Stanley Matthews, of Cincinnati, sailed Saturday from New York, for Europe.

General John H. Chedell and Rev. Dr. Lore, editor of the *Northern Christan Advocate*, died in Auburn, New York, yesterday morning.

Postmaster General Jewell arrived in St. Louis on Saturday, inspected the Postoffice during the day and attended a banquet at the residence of the postmaster in the evening, where he will be for Indianapolis, Wednesday in Cincinnati and Thursday in Columbus.

STATE NEWS.

Forest county pays six dollars each for wild cat scalps.

John Roach, of Greene county, has fifty-two grandchildren and fifty-six great-grandchildren.

Snakes are unusually scarce in the mountains this season. Perhaps the long, cold winter destroyed them.

Both the Gettysburg banks have reduced the rate of interest on deposits to four per cent. on twelve months, and three per cent. for six to twelve months.

Jonas Boyer, farmer, of Newberry township, York county, aged fifty-five years, committed suicide last week by hanging himself to a tree near his residence.

The next State fair will doubtless be held at Lancaster, that city having offered the best inducements to the committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society to select a site.

The directors of the Waynesburg and Washington Railroad have received satisfactory bids for the construction of the road, but will not award the contract until they have first secured the right of way.

"Widows are always fascinating," says the *Derrick*, "but when they own an oil farm on the belt" their fascination is doubled, and solicitors are as plenty at their feet as the derricks on their farms.

Conewango swamp, covering an area of 25,000 acres, is about to be drained by cutting a new bed for the Davis brook, thus admitting the water to the Conewango river. The cost of the undertaking, will, it is claimed, not exceed $5,000, and it will increase the value of the land about $1,-000,000. The Buffalo and Jamestown Railroad skirts the swamp in two places, rendering the land all the more desirable for farming purposes.

At Allentown, on the 17th, a "reproduction of the historical scene of the battle of Bunker Hill" took place upon the fair grounds, where the ladies are holding a fair for the benefit of the Centennial fund. Twelve hundred troops engaged in the fight, which lasted two hours, the American leader General Robert McAllister, being in Continental costume, and the British, under Colonel T. H. Good, being in full British uniform.

THE Lexington (Ky.) *Press* says: "A gentleman who had the curiosity in his possession showed to some friends one of the most remarkable instances of nature's freaks that has ever been seen. It is a pig of most extraordinary malformation, and came from Madison county. The history of it is that the sow while with pig was run over by an elephant and terribly frightened. The consequence was the creature give birth to a litter, among which were two or three horribly deformed. The specimen here mentioned has the trunk, the ears and the tail of an elephant, and as it lies in its alcoholic preservation one is apt to think at first that he is looking at a fœtal elephant rather than at a pig. Another pig in the litter had perfectly formed tusks. It is a curiosity well worthy of the study of physiologists."

TRY Irish Flour.

The Tunkers.

The New York *Tribune* of the 16th inst. has an editorial article on the "Tunkers," which forcibly illustrates the peril of commenting upon subjects concerning which the writer is profoundly ignorant. No person who had ever seen a member of the religious sect, or had the least knowledge of their peculiar domestic and social habits, would have fallen into so many blunders. The Tunkers are described as "hatless old men, with patriarchal beards to their waists, and bonnetless women in linsey gowns." In point of fact, the aged Tunkers of the male sex wear low-crowned, stiff-brimmed hats, which they keep on their heads with great persistency when out of doors. Nobody ever saw a Tunker remove his hat, when in the open air, out of politeness to man or woman. The old ladies wear bonnets of prodigious size when traveling, but when at home are much addicted to white caps.

The *Tribune* says that "in all parts of the country they are known as a solitary people, dwelling in hill places, apart from politics, fashion, or any kind of worldly turmoil." In another paragraph they are represented as living among the hills, and coming down to the villages or towns once or twice a year in their "old-fashioned wagons to sell their produce, and be hooted at by the children;" and again the writer puts the Tunker in "a cabin in the hills." All of this is worse than nonsense, because it is calculated to lead people who know nothing about the Tunkers into very grave mistakes. The Tunkers do not dwell in cabins among the hills. They own many of the most fertile and highly improved farms in Eastern Pennsylvania and Western Maryland. In some districts they constitute a majority of the farming population. They have an especial weakness for large houses and barns; in fact, the pride they take in mortified in the wearing of plain clothes crops out in gigantic farm buildings.

Instead of living solitary lives, they are the most sociable people in the world, and are constantly visiting among neighbors of the same sect. Although strict moralists, they do not regard it as a violation of the Fourth Commandment to spend Sunday at the houses of their friends. Nobody ever heard of a Tunker family in a cabin among the hills. They locate in populous communities, and generally rear sons and daughters who spend their lives in the same neighborhood. The children in the village never loot at them because they see them every day, and there is no more novelty in their appearance than in that of the other farmers who drive through the streets. Notwithstanding their plain dress and frugal ways, they are liberal purchasers of all the necessaries of life, and the storekeepers are always glad to secure their custom, for the reason that they always *pay*.

Neither is it true that they take no part in politics. They are never noisy on election days, but most of them vote. The Tunkers who dwell in Western Maryland were firm supporters of the Union during the war, and by their wealth and sturdy courage greatly assisted in sustaining the loyal sentiment of the country people at a time when Maryland hesitated between secession and "neutrality." As may be readily supposed, they believe in *honest* government. They sometimes permit themselves to be elected to the county offices, and we cannot recall any case in which a Tunker office holder in this State was charged with corruption. They are good substantial citizens, who perform all the duties of citizens, and are like their reputable neighbors who belong to other religious sects that nobody see any difference except in the garb of the older people. The young men and girls follow the prevailing fashions and dress fine or plain according to their individual circumstances or tastes.

The *Tribune* gives the distinguishing points in the religious belief of the Tunkers and their forms of worship with substantial correctness. The idea, however, that one of their annual meetings in Lancaster county, Pa., "attracts a crowd from all parts of the State," and that the people who attend out of curiosity "are of the opinion that no circus or collection of wild beasts could offer so amazing a spectacle," is utterly absurd. Tunker meetings in Lancaster county are neither so rare nor so peculiar as to attract any unusual attention. The services are generally held in a large barn, because no dwelling house or church is large enough to accommodate the crowd. The people of the neighborhood gather to the love feast on Sunday just as they do to the Methodist camp meetings, and from precisely the same motives, some to worship, some to see and be seen, and some to while away the time. The Tunkers have churches, but they are generally small structures. Everybody that has read of the battle of Antietam remembers "The Tunker Church" and the fearful fight that raged around it. Their preachers get no pay, but they generally devote themselves to farming during the week, and some of them are quite wealthy. Take them as a class, they own more land and have more money at interest than the preachers of any other religious sect.—*Baltimore American.*

English Serfs.

From the Chicago Tribune.

There are 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 of sodden human beings in England and Scotland who are serfs and almost slaves. The agricultural laborers have no rights which the rest of the community feel obliged to respect. Practically bound to the soil, reared in the grossest ignorance, underpaid, almost starved, they are the most unfortunate, unhappy, uncivilized set of people in Christendom. Their career begins in a hovel, and ends in a poor house. Ten years ago the agricultural laborers of England sang La Bruyere's description of the peasantry of France, when Louis XIV. was King. Thanks to the land laws born of the revolution of '89, the French peasants have become the richest "poor class" in Europe. They took a great part of the last loan negotiated by their Government to pay off the German smart money. A law introduced on the same terms in England would not have secured a subscription of a shilling from the whole mass of agricultural laborers. They have a shilling—not a shilling to give. One of this class who has been able to save a guinea is a phenomenon, pointed out by his comrades as a miracle of luck and wealth. Ten years ago these serfs were at the lowest point of civilization. They have since made some slight advances. The national free schools brought into being by the Gladstone government have taught many of the rising generation to read and write, and to do what they call "casting accounts," and even begin, in a vague, stumbling way, to think. Disinterested philanthropists like Canon Girdlestone have bestirred themselves to induce these human cattle to emigrate from the south of England, where wages are at the starvation point, to the north, where they are a few pence above it. Finally—and this is a sure sign of progress—the abused dumb masses began to combine for themselves. Owing largely to the efforts of Joseph Arch, a laborer who got a little education and became a Methodist exhorter, a trade union was formed, which now contained a majority of the English laborers. Then a strike was resolved upon. About 50,000 men struck for an advance of two shillings—half a dollar—in their weekly wages, which was then from 9s. to 14s.—that is, $2 25 to $3 50 per week. This effort ended in disaster. The funds of the Union were too small to support the strikers long; the great artisan unions soon withdrew their aid, led to do so by artful hints that the wages of the striking would make meat and vegetables higher; and individual subscriptions were too few and small to amount to much. The laborers, thus left to their own resources, had to fight both the landlords and the tenant-farmers. The former, with some few exceptions, sided with their tenants. Some of them raised the understanding in the rent, and others tore down, or threatened to tear down, the laborers' cottages. The farmers themselves turned some of their fields into grass and worked the others by hiring villagers, idlers from the city, etc., and by doing extra work themselves. It was a long, hard struggle, but the men, after holding out five or six months, finally gave in. They went back to their sorry tasks at the poor old wages. After all, they were used to disappointment, and the issue was probably not unexpected, after the first few weeks of the strike. Efforts to get the ballot have utterly failed. Efforts to obtain a really good education, and wages which would enable human beings to live with something of the comfort enjoyed by the average pig, have also failed. The result of the whole struggle has been an awakening of the hopes of the men, and the giving of a strong impetus to emigration. Arch has already been in this country to spy out the land, but he confined himself mainly to Canada, and failed to discover a Canaan in it. Some thousands of laborers have emigrated to Queensland, New Zealand, allured by free passages and the hope of greater comfort. The Mississippi Valley, and especially Kansas, now seem to be the objective point. The Federal Union of Agricultural Laborers has appointed Messrs. Odger and Wicks to visit it and study its capabilities. Odger

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS REICKERT, Allegheny City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE Evansville *Journal* steals.

"PARALYTIC old drab," is the name given to Governor ALLEN by the *Ohio State Journal*. It hits him, pat.

EASTERN Ohio gets nothing upon the Democratic State ticket. Plenty of candidates were presented from that region, but not one succeeded. They feel very sore over it now, but they will all be glad of it in October.

Now that the Bunker Hill centennial celebration is over, it is time for Boston to lay aside its stilts. As an old philosopher says: "What if your nails be pink? That is no reason why you should constantly scratch your nose in public."

AMONG all the State Governors who were present at the Bunker Hill centennial celebration, none received more honorable marks of public favor and esteem than the Executive of our own Commonwealth. Character everywhere tells.

THE National Board of Trade should dissolve. At its annual session last week it declared in favor of Government postal telegraphy and the Canadian reciprocity scheme, two of the wildest, most foolish and mischievous propositions of the time.

THE failures in England are mainly of houses engaged in the East India trade. What causes have led to weakness in this particular branch of trade we are unable to state; but as cotton, raw and manufactured, is one of the largest items in that trade, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the price of cotton and cotton goods may be seriously affected by the changed conditions of this trade.

THE difference between profession and practice is well illustrated in New York. TILDEN was elected Governor in that State as a Reformer; and although he made a great display of zeal about canal frauds, not a single canal fraud has been unearthed, and the only signs of Reform in his administration consist in the pardon of the Ring-thief, INGERSOLL, and the release of TWEED from his prison.

THE New York *Sun* is of opinion that "unless the Democrats in Pennsylvania cut loose from the Ring men who seem to have assumed control of the party in that State, they might as well save themselves the trouble of going to the polls." If the *Sun* knew anything of Pennsylvania politics, which it never did and never will, it would know that the Democrats might as well save themselves that trouble, anyhow.

CARY, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor in Ohio, was a loud-mouthed temperance orator a few years ago. He is now running upon an anti-temperance platform. But it is all the same, to such fellows, whether they run separate temperance tickets or accept a place upon the Democratic ticket. In either case they play into Democratic hands, and may as well do it openly as covertly.

WHILE one of the Democratic blowhards was making a speech at the Columbus Convention which nominated BILL ALLEN, a storm burst over the city which nearly unroofed the building in which the Convention met. The slate roof was torn in fragments and a shower of soot, dirt and rain descended upon the orator's head. Nature, you see, was outraged at the gathering, and was putting in her protest against the proceedings.

THE State Supreme Court has just decided that an instrument not properly stamped is not admissible in evidence, and objection can only be made to the want of a stamp before the instrument is read. If an instrument is properly stamped after proceedings have begun, it is good *ab. initio*. Stamping by the collector remedies any defect in the paper as an instrument of evidence. Want of a stamp on a negotiable instrument is not evidence of want of consideration.

THE Boston *Journal* thinks one of the "lessons" of New Hampshire is the folly of grown-up men discarding their baptismal name for boyish abbreviations, aside from such possible consequences as have just been seen. The same paper has also observed that "in States and communities where public men are most frequently called by nicknames the tone of public sentiment is lowered." This accounts for the present low state of the Democratic party in Ohio. It persists in supporting an old lunatic who thinks it makes him appear young to be called "BILL."

THE Treasurer of the United States requests that no legal tender or fractional currency be sent for redemption that will reach the Treasury between the 25th of June and the 15th of July, except the remittance of national banks on account of the five per cent. deposits, which should be forwarded as usual. This request is made in order that the notes and currency on hand may be reduced to the least possible amount, in anticipation of the count to be made on the first of July. The National Bank Redemption Agency makes the same request.

NORDHOFF, in his last letter to the New York *Herald*, affirms that the State debt of Alabama has increased considerably faster under Democratic than Republican rule. Indeed, he says that where conspicuous financial jobbery took place Democrats have far oftener than not been parties in interest. The only defalcation which has occurred of recent years was by a Democrat appointed by the Democratic Governor LINDSEY. The opposition papers do not quote from his later letters with half the interest they did from his earlier ones. In fact, they hardly notice them at all.

THURMAN'S view of the prospect of the Democracy in Ohio is not so roseate as it was. He is the best man his party has, but the party does not know it. He has to stand aside for an empty-headed old character, who has no good qualities beyond his voice and his old age. The Democratic party prefers a noisy old demagogue to a ripe statesman, and it is very natural that the latter should feel inclined to take a desponding view of things. When the election is over the party will realize that THURMAN was a safer leader than ALLEN; but in the meantime the Democratic ACHILLES will retire to his tent and sulk.

THE New York *World* is out of all patience with the Ohio Democratic platform, and says "it is not worth while to discuss a fiscal policy founded upon such ignorance and fabricated with such absurd incoherence. The Cincinnati *Commercial*, likewise, is disgusted with it. Here is a specimen of its talk:

"It is precisely as consistent and honorable for Governor Allen to stand upon the shinplaster platform and exalt the glories of unlimited rag money as it is for General Cary to be associated with and the candidate of a party that denounces sumptuary laws, with especial reference to the liquor traffic—the very sort of legislation that Cary spent a quarter of a century in advocating with his characteristic vehemence, and fury of invective lavished upon all who dared to make or sell 'the accursed stuff.' The spectacle of Allen and Cary on a rag and whisky platform surpasses in the grotesque anything heretofore seen in Ohio."

The *Commercial* warmly urged Judge TAFT'S nomination by the Republican Convention, and has been offish ever since HAYES was nominated; but it now gives up its opposition, and predicts ALLEN'S ignominous defeat. It says:

"The victorious career of the Democratic party, continued for more than a year, and which until yesterday warranted anticipation of the possession of all the high places in the nation as fast as the popular verdict could be pronounced, stops here. The party that would deliberately reduce the finances of the United States, after ten years of peace and prosperity, to the level of those of the Southern Confederacy in the last year of the war, cannot prevail in Ohio."

THE GOVERNMENT NOT BANKRUPT

MR. KELLEY, of Philadelphia, who has become a financial monomaniac, made a speech lately in that city in which he asserted that the Government was bankrupt, and that a special session of Congress to provide means for the Government was an improbable event. He based this statement upon the slight foundation furnished by the fact that the customs revenues have fallen a little short of the estimates for the current fiscal year. Only that and nothing more. His imagination, and perhaps his wish, supplied all the rest. There is, in fact, no deficiency in the revenue, and the total receipts of the year really exceed the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes the following facts, which completely refute the lugubrious predictions of KELLEY:

"The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury placed the aggregate receipts expected for the year ending with the present month at $284,000,000 in round numbers. The receipts will exceed the estimates, and will amount altogether to at least $280,000,000. Of this sum about $109,500,000 will be received from internal revenues and $157,000,000 will be derived from customs receipts. The remainder will come from miscellaneous sources. The internal revenue receipts will rise about $7,500,000 above the estimates, and the customs revenues will fall from $4,000,000 to $4,500,000 below the estimates. The aggregate expenditures for the year will not exceed $276,000,000, and they will probably be $1,000,000 or $2,000,000 less. The exact sum cannot be foretold, because it is unknown what amount will remain unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers. Two hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars is the maximum, and this, taken from the $289,000,000 of receipts, leaves a balance of $15,500,000 in round numbers of excess of receipts over the current expenditures for the year. In the last fiscal year the excess of receipts over expenditures was only $2,344,000. Eleven millions will, therefore, represent the gain which the Treasury has made in the twelve months nearly past."

This surplus of thirteen millions does not furnish a sufficient sum to bring up the back instalments due the sinking fund; but the large balance in the Treasury will furnish all that is needed for that purpose. The revenues of the year, therefore, have been more than enough to meet the expenses; and the balance in the Treasury is sufficient to meet all the requirements of the sinking fund, without bringing the available means of the Government below a good working margin. The requirements of the law as to the reduction of the public debt will therefore be fully complied with, and henceforward the receipts will be increased sufficiently to meet all the wants and obligations of the Government, without resort to increased taxation. The estimates for the next fiscal year anticipate $293,000,000 of receipts. One hundred and seventy million dollars were originally estimated from customs duties, and $106,000,000 from internal revenues. It is now agreed that the latter estimates is too small by at least $6,000,000, and by many of the officers it is believed there will be collected from this source $120,000,000. It is also believed that the customs will yield $175,000,000. The Treasury will thus be able to pay its way, and keep the sinking fund intact, without reducing the balance on hand below fifty millions, and Mr. KELLEY will be balked of all chance to bring forward his financial remedies before Congress meets in regular session.

THE recent heavy failures in London created quite a feeling of depression in New York financial and commercial circles for a time. On Saturday, however, when the various exchanges closed, the feeling all around was much less despondent, the prevailing impression being that the American market was quite strong enough to resist the disturbance. The houses affected have little or no connection with this country, and our markets can only be influenced by sympathy and by the general results produced by the blow to credit. Thus far the effect has been unimportant. Gold has advanced less than one per cent., and even this advance was due more directly to the heavy exports of specie resulting from the decrease of our foreign trade than to any connection with the London failures. The prices of stock, too, which are usually a good barometer in cases of impending financial storms, have kept up quite well under the circumstances. Of course these failures cannot but affect our interests more or less, but they occur in lines of business in which we have the least possible direct concern. The most important effects of the trouble there will naturally be looked for in the prices of sterling exchange, gold and breadstuffs. If the panic extends so as to prostrate industry in Great Britain, she will be less able to buy breadstuffs, and their prices will decline. In connection with this general subject, a New York paper instances the fact that, two years ago, in June, 1873, the value of the exports of British manufactures, which for five years had shown a rapid and uninterrupted increase, began to decline, and, with a single exception, every month since then, when compared with the corresponding month of the previous year, has shown a falling off. The following table gives the values in pounds sterling of the British and Irish produce and merchandise exported in the first four months of the last three years:

Month.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	£20,300,000	£19,470,000	£16,990,000
February	20,330,000	18,320,000	17,470,000
March	21,740,000	20,100,000	18,610,000
April	21,340,000	19,430,000	20,220,000
Total	£83,710,000	£77,320,000	£73,290,000

This is a decrease of twelve-and-a-half per cent. from the standard of 1873. On the other hand, it is encouraging to note that we are producing some descriptions of iron for which there is a foreign demand, no less than 16,039 tons having been exported to Europe during the year 1874. Iron for the manufacture of cast iron wheels, from Alabama furnaces, is being largely exported to Europe. A great deal of manufactured iron, and even American hardware, is also underselling the manufactures of England, and being imported to that country, which the London *Standard* intimates is one of the causes of the prostration of the iron interests.

LAST Thursday was devoted by the people of Kentucky to public memorial ceremonies in honor of JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE. At a monster meeting held at Louisville General PRESTON, whom the *Courier-Journal* pronounces Kentucky's foremost man, delivered an oration in the course of which he said:

"In my belief, the ideas of Democratic freedom for which he sacrificed his brilliant position are not dead, but will survive. They are eternal in their nature and hostility to centralized power and imperial splendors. The sacred flame of liberty is nourished, not extinguished, by the blood of tremen, and after ages will revere the men who gave their lives to these opinions, and sleep on their plains and mountains in unknown but glorious graves, the unpaid soldiery of immortal principles."

One of the resolutions passed by the meeting declared:

"The calm, dignified repose of a great mind, conscious of suffering vicariously for a people and a cause he loved, uncomplainingly bearing its burden, is a spectacle of sublime fortitude. While over his tomb we would utter no unseemly reproaches against the hand which fettered him an alien in the home of his birth, yet, as Kentuckians pround of his memory, we declare that in the hearts of his countrymen he was enthroned with a double devotion from the very proscription of which he was the victim."

Speaking of the oration and the orator, the *Courier-Journal*, in a double-leaded editorial, says:

"It is the whole case of the South, epitomized by a representative Southerner. By it, and on it, the Southern people are willing to stand or fall, indifferent to the play of parties, so they be vindicated according to the clear lines laid down by the man who, after Lee and Breckenridge, and more than all other men, stands as the true Southern type."

In other words, the "ideas" which infused and informed the war for human slavery, for this was really the cause to which he sacrificed himself, are still in the South held to be "eternal in their nature" and destined at some future period to recover their lost sway. Those suggestive deliverances were made at the very moment when the centennial celebration of Bunker Hill was in progress. Can anybody doubt from these expressed sentiments, that under Democratic rule a set attempt would be made to overturn every fundamental principle established by the war, and to destroy every vestige of the enlarged human rights and benefits thereby secured?

WE have good Democratic authority for our conviction that the Democrats are doomed to defeat this fall. That plain spoken Democratic journal, the Buffalo *Courier*, says:

"It would be the easiest thing in the world to plunge the Democratic party back into the abysmal minority out of which it emerged last fall, and some professed Democrats act as if they thought it would be a cunning thing to do. Only see how little of inverted management would suffice. In the first place it would be necessary for the rag-money wing of the party to get possession of the Ohio State Convention at Cleveland and proclaim Pendleton instead of Thurman as its representative financier. Next would have to come a rally of the lame politicians of New York, with intent to snub the reforming aspirations of Governor Tilden in the fall campaign. A month or two later Congress would meet, and if the Democratic House of Representatives should then elect a salary grabber like Wood or Randall to the Speakership, the thing would be practically accomplished. Add a Southern negro-killing bee to the heart and the arrangements would be complete. Over such a highway of Democratic foolishness even Grant could drive his third term car to the White House in triumphs."

The first item in this list is already an accomplished fact, and PENDLETON instead of THURMAN is the proclaimed leader in Ohio. The other items will follow in their regular and natural order.

TESTIMONY in support of the correctness of our view that the West is by no means the desirable place for immigrants which interested speculators try to make it out, is every day being furnished. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who lived for years in California, and has recently spent some time in Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas, writes from Missouri that he can state from experience that, in each and every one, the same general stagnation exists; in none more than Colorado, where men are only too willing to work for their board. A few may be fortunate enough to strike it; but there are hundreds who would gladly return to their homes in the East had they even the means to pay for food while they make the return journey on foot. Any one who has employment in the older States, even at low rates of pay, would be guilty of extreme folly to leave it for the West while the present state of affairs exists.

WE have on various occasions adverted to the strong predjudice which exists at the South against educating the colored people, lest it should "unfit" them for their "proper sphere." We observe that, in connection with the proposed revision of the State Constitution of North Carolina, the suggestion that the suffrage shall be limited by an educational qualification is rapidly gaining in popularity in Democratic quarters. The manifest design of the measure is to limit the influence of the colored vote. In Memphis, too, the City School Board proposes to enter upon certain measures of retrenchment which even the *Appeal* admits, "will effectually kill the public schools." In Texas and Arkansas the public school system has been practically destroyed, and in Georgia, Alabama and Virginia the Democrats are concocting measures with a view to producing the same results. Everywhere in the South that party seems engaged in a wicked conspiracy against the enfranchising and educating spirit of the age.

S. GROSS FRY presided at the meeting of the Philadelphia Fifteenth ward Democratic Association on the 14th, and when MR. MCCORMICK moved to expel FRANK MOORE for not making just return to the association of the moneys which came into his possession while acting manager of the last La Coterie carnival, FRY declared the motion to be out of order. To be a defaulter, and issue bogus railroad stock does not disqualify a man from active membership in the Democratic party. FRY, notwithstanding he is under bail upon numerous charges of fraud, still retains his right to preside at the meetings of the Democratic association of his ward, and stands firmly by his friend MOORE, who is charged with appropriating the association funds. A party led by such men has, certainly, a great deal of cheek to set up the pretense that it is in favor of Reform of any kind.

PERSONAL

Tennyson's new dramatic poem, "Queen Mary," appeared on Friday. The London *Times* says of it: "There is more true fire in the drama than in anything which has appeared since Shakespeare's time."

The undaunted litigant, Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines, has sued Richard De Gray, a New Orleans lawyer, for libelling her in arguing the opposite side in one of her numerous suits. What would become of the Brooklyn lawyers if suits for libel were pressed and maintained?

The first pastoral exchange between mother and son on record has just occurred between Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford, pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, at Jersey City, and Rev. Howard A. Hanaford, pastor of St. Paul's church at Little Falls, New York.

Lieutenant Commander Douglas Cassel, U. S. N., a gallant and popular young officer, died in Germantown the other day. Mr. Cassel was one of the officers of our navy who entered temporarily the service of the Japanese Government in its campaign against Formosa, and it is understood that it was in that campaign that he contracted the disease which finally terminated his life.

The fourth son of Abdul Aziz, Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, who has been for some time attached, as a workman, to one of the State foundries in Constantinople, has been promoted to the rank of Adjutant Major, on account of it is proclaimed, of "the capability for business which he has evinced." The printed records of Abdul Aziz's family show that the Prince thus distinguished will be *seven years old* this week.

In some interesting personal reminiscences about Gen. Sheridan, Mr. Wm. M. Baker, in the *Independent*, tells this anecdote about him: A young lady was quite desirous that the brilliant *sabreur*, who was sojourning under the same roof, should take a walk with her. He declined doing so, upon the plea of threatening weather. A little while afterward the lady detected him in the act of stealing out of the front door alone. Upon charging him with the inconsistency of his conduct, he replied: "Yes, Miss; yes. The weather is too bad for two of us, but I thought it might be good enough for one." It happens, however, that this story was told years and years ago of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and his maiden aunt, and is an ancient joke.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

There were 128 furnaces blowing in the North of England in the first week of May, and 29 out of blast.

In Southern Illinois the wheat harvest is now in progress. The yield of winter wheat is below the average, but spring wheat is good.

Judge Elwell, of Montour county, decided on Monday in favor of the appointment of a receiver in the case of the bankrupt Hancock Iron and Steel Company.

The Oneida (N. Y.) community silk works suspended operations Saturday owing to the dullness of the trade. About one hundred females are thrown out of employment by this move.

A stock company is to be organized for the purpose of starting a new glass works in Carbon county, Pa. The projector is a Texan, and claims to be the inventor of a patent system of glass-blowing.

It is estimated that 5,000 workmen have been discharged from Canadian boot and shoe manufacturing houses this spring. The depression in trade is attributed to large importations of goods.

As an indication of hard times it is noticed that New England wagon manufacturers are seen in the Mohawk Valley with large numbers of wagons which they offer for sale at remarkably low figures for cash.

The shaft that is being sunk at the cascade quarry in Saco, Me., has reached a depth of fifteen feet, and pieces of very rich gold quartz are being taken out, one piece, the size of a walnut, being almost solid gold.

The Valentine Iron Works, at Williamsport, Pa., have been in operation several days. They are at present running on small bar iron and wire, employing about thirty-five men. The pig iron used is from Western Virginia.

The Albany *Argus* says the American (New York) Knitting Mills are closing up, not on account of the refusal of employees to work at smaller wages, but because of the market being overstocked with such products as they manufacture.

C. Aultman & Co., of Canton, O., have commenced to tear down portions of their immense shops, for the purpose of rebuilding them in a large and more improved style. A large amount of this rebuilding will be done during the present season.

The extensive rolling mill of Hoover & Sons, at Norristown, Pa., will resume operations this week, after having been idle nearly two years. The puddlers have agreed to work on the four dollar basis to fill a contract order for one thousand tons of iron.

For some years past, there has been more or less shipbuilding in both Oregon and California, but no vessels of large capacity were constructed until a compartively short time; so that when some months ago a vessel of 1,100 tons was launched at one of the Oregon yards, it was considered quite an event in the history of the industry there.

JULY MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER.

"Kearny at Seven Pines," a ballad by Stedman, illustrated by Darley, takes the lead in the July number of *Scribner*. Next we have a profusely illustrated sketch of "The City of the Golden Gate," by Samuel Williams, one of the best known editors of San Francisco, who writes apparently with discretion, as well as enthusiasm. Not the least interesting part of Mr. Williams's paper is that in which he describes John Chinaman—but his article is lively and readable from beginning to end. Col. Waring's "Farmer's Vacation" is this month descriptive of "The Bight of La Manche;" he gives us a very bright and racy article, with a great many illustrations. Dr. Holland's "Story of Sevenoaks" is continued; Frank R. Stockton writes about "The Girl at Rudder Grange;" Mr. A. B. Johnson, Private Secretary of Charles Sumner, presents some more "Recollections" of the Senator; J. B. Drury has an essay on Darwinism; Francis Gerry Fairfield prints an Appendix to his paper on Spiritualism; and among the other contributions we note a story by Prof. Boyesen, author of "Gunnar" and "The Norsemen's Pilgrimage;" something about "The Middle-aged Woman," by Mrs. Davis; and a poem by Miss Houston, a daughter of the celebrated Sam. Houston.

ST. NICHOLAS.

St. Nicholas opens strongly and does not flag to the end. Its list of contributors is headed by three of the most popular writers for children—Rose Terry Cooke, Emily Huntington Miller and Louisa M. Alcott. The number has also one of the liveliest and most natural boys' stories that has appeared for months, written by Rossiter Johnson and entitled "A Great Speculation." Then there is an article on "How to Make a Boat," which will doubtless set hammer and saw to going, and introduce to the waters of lake or river many a shapely craft, built by the same young hands and arms that man it. Our patriotic pride is awakened by the fine portraits and anecdotes of "American Orator"—and the Fourth of July spirit is addressed by a historical sketch of the first naval battle in American waters a hundred years ago, and by the contrasted pictures of "Our Flag" then and now. The account by a Nebraska woman of "How the Grasshoppers Came," thoroughly proves its authorship by the savor of reality in its vivid portrayal of the devastation and dismay which followed the coming of these small but destructive marauders.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Ex-Senator Harlan has relinquished the editorial quill. He never knew how to handle it.

Oregon is now the hope of those who would promote shipbuilding in the great Northwest.

The receipts of iron ore at Milwaukee in 1874 were only 39,085 tons, against 113,427 tons in 1873.

The Michigan lumber trade is very dull. The mill booms are full of logs, and the docks are full of lumber.

University education in France has just passed out of of the control of the State into that of the Church of Rome.

The New York *Star* says Beecher in his lecture the other night "carried the audience with him." Where to?

A bad beginning not infrequently has a good ending, and the crops this year seem likely to bear out the aphorism.

The latest "yarn" about Gen. Butler is that he has bought a large amount of stock in a stocking mill in New Hampshire.

The equinoctial disturbances predicted at this time by Prof. Tice seem to be cropping out in a very pronounced manner.

Cazenovia Seminary, one of the most noted institutions of Central New York, celebrates its semi-centennial next week.

In this flowery season, when the roses are blooming so profusely, don't forget the weary sick and disabled in the hospitals.

Senator Morton has received a dozen or more invitations from parties in Ohio to canvass that State, and he has consented to do so.

Newfoundland is to have a ten million dollar railroad across the island, the length of which will be about three hundred miles.

There is a probability of the Beecher case going to the jury this week. The great conundrum is, what will they do with it?

There is a hitch in the starting of the Brazil and Mississippa Valley Steamship Company, and St. Louis is trying to unhitch it.

United States troops are concentrating along the Mexican border, and a man-of-war has been ordered to the mouth of the Rio Grande.

J. J. Saville, Indian agent at the Red Cloud agency, has resigned because of certain slanders which have been circulated against him.

Several American officers are about to join the Chinese army to show the Celestials how Americans stand fire, and how they can fight.

Allentown pushed forward a strong line in the military education of the State last Thursday, in producing a *fac simile* of the battle of Bunker Hill.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "The generous spirit manifested during their visit by the citizen soldiers of Philadelphia, will not soon be forgotten."

When they build a railroad the first thing they do is to ceremoniously break ground. They then unceremoniously break the stockholders.

Last week Boston showed to the hundreds of thousands of guests who sought her bounds that Yankee thrift does not outlaw a bounteous hospitality.

The Asiatic cholera has made its appearance on the United States steamer Saco, on the Asiatic station, and out of five cases four of them terminated fatally.

In California the export movement of the new crop for Europe will commence within a month, if the Grangers do not hold back as they did last year.

Grangerism is on the wane. The *Courier-Journal* announces that the headquarters of the order will shortly be removed from Washington to Louisville.

A Hub writer says "the Boston spirit is our national camphor, as it were. Cool, conservative, and aromatic, it keeps out the moths." That is cool, certainly.

The Commissioner of Pensions left Washington on Saturday for the West to visit the different pension agencies and make a thorough examination of the same.

Lewis Miller, of St. Louis, a German, who, having been "snow blinded," had to abandon his occupation as a sailor, arose one morning recently with vision as good as ever.

In England there is now a "fashionable impulse" toward the order of Freemasonry, and in consequence of the large numbers who desire to join, some lodges have raised the fees.

Professor Tice again. Violent and damaging storms on Saturday deluged the city of St. Louis, extending also throughout Missouri and portions of Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska.

Bad. The Commissioner of Pensions estimates that it will take seven years to examine and dispose of pending claims, not to say anything of claims accumulating in the meantime.

A project has been started in London to raise $5,000,000 to run a mining tunnel through the Colorado gold belt, commencing near Black Hawk and thence nine miles to the middle park.

"And so," said a New York judge to a prisoner, the other day, "it appears you live entirely by swindling?" "Why, Your Honor," rejoined the culprit, "one must live in the spirit of the age."

Extensive arrangements are being made in various parts of the country for outdoor preaching this summer. That's right. If the devil will not go to the churches, the churches should go to the devil.

A Michigan hotel keeper has a magnetic well, the water of which is so highly charged that it will shock a person to drink it. A good many landlords elsewhere have highly charged shocking drinks.

This is a good time to remember that ashes, either coal or wood, freely scattered over the ground under the trees, and around the trunk, once or twice a year, will cause canker worms to disappear.

A number of fancy horses were sold in New York the other day. The prices were so low that they were almost given away. Silkstocking, who won the Kentucky stakes in 1872, brought $110, and Attila, winner of the Travers stakes, $280.

It seems that folks in the olden time knew how to counterfeit. A Wallkill, New York, man recently plowed up, on the Shawangunk mountains, seventeen coins dated 1730, and thirteen dated 1766, but none of them were of genuine silver.

Henceforth excursionists who make a summer trip to Europe with the purchase of a winter outfit at low prices as their main object, must restrict their investments to less than $500, instead of $1,000, as formerly, for trunks containing even undutiable goods to that amount will be sent to the Custom House for examination. The examiners on the wharf or the steamor cannot pass them.

The Commissariat of the Body.

The stomach is the commissariat of the physical system. It furnishes the natural sustenance of every organ. If disordered, the whole body languishes; but, however affected, its tone and vigor may always be restored by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The regularity in its operations which this grand tonic alterative establishes is the most direct means of obviating physical debility, impurities of the blood and affections of the discharging organs. We know that if digestion or the habit of the body is obstructed, the entire physique is weakened in consequence of insufficient conversion of the food into blood; and it is equally certain that the refuse of the system not being wholly thrown off, is sure to contaminate the vital fluid and surcharge the bowels and kidneys with vitiated matter which weakens and inflames them. The Bitters, by strengthening the organs of discharge, enables them to act vigorously, and thus liberates the pent up waste which would otherwise work incalculable injury.

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E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fulness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fulness of weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 29 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Bargains in Black Hernanias.
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AT 12 1-2 CENTS, NEW SUMMER DRESS GOODS, USUALLY SOLD AT 25 CENTS.
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A cure for Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse. Also, a remedy for weakness of the sexual system of either sex. Either of the above recipes, with advice, for $1 00.
Address, giving particulars of disease, Lock Box 519, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 19, 1875.

The following is a report of the condition of New York associated banks, as received by wire to-day:

Loans, decrease	$2,620,300
Specie, increase	845,100
Legals, decrease	2,977,700
Deposits, increase	830,400
Circulation, decrease	524,600
Reserve, decrease	2,697,900

The following is a statement of the operations of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending June 19, 1875:

Exchanges received	$4,613,025 57
Exchanges delivered	4,613,025 57
Balances	00,226,057 14
Balances paid	$ 813,399 33
Balances received	813,399 33
Total	$1,626,798 66

The demand for money continues to be good and loanable capital is abundant. There are, however, some indications of an improvement, although slight. Some of the best judges of the market think there is a healthier demand for money than before and that this demand is likely to strengthen and increase. In some of the cities, without doubt, there is a large amount of idle funds, which they do not like just what to do with, but there is a feeling that the condition of ease is not long continue, and the banks are preparing to discriminate in favor of paper that has short time to run, in preference to long loans. There is rather more business paper offering than a fortnight ago, and this is readily taken at the market rate.

The considerable interest has been manifested in the decision of Judge McKennan, of the United States Circuit Court, in the case of the United States against the Mohela National Bank, of Brownsville, for the recovery a penalty of $500 for the refusal of the cashier to permit an inspector of internal revenue to examine the checks on hand in the bank, in order that he might assure himself there were any checks unstamped. When the case came up in the United States District Court in May, judgment was rendered against the bank. A document was ordered and was heard before Judge McKenpan. The counsel for the bank submitted the following points: First, Section 3,177 of the Revised Statutes of the United States does not in terms, or by fair and proper implication, extend to or include national banks. This section was under the head of sufficient interest to quote, and substance it provides that any officer of the Government shall be authorized into enter, in the day time, any brewery, distillery, manufactory or place where any property are, or objects, subject to duty or taxation under the provisions of this act are produced or kept, within his district so far as it may be necessary for the purpose of examining said property, and objects, or inspecting the accounts required by this act from time to time to be made, or kept by any manufacturer or officer, relating to such property, and objects. And every owner of such factory, brewery, manufactory, building or place, or persons having the agency or superintendence of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer, or suffer him to inspect such accounts, shall for each such refusal forfeit and pay the sum of $500; *provided however*, that when such places shall be open at night such officer may enter, while so open, in the presence of his official duty." The second point submitted was that national banks are expressly protected by statute to-day as National Banking act against other actions than such as are authorized by the act, and such as are vested in the courts of law and chancery.

There never was a doubt in the mind of any reasonable man that in ordering revenue inspectors to examine national banks the Commissioner was exceeding his legal powers, but it was submitted to by most of the banks because it was easier to submit to inspection than to fight the matter in the courts. Mr. Parkhill deserves the thanks of the banking fraternity for having taken some to resist the effort to enforce these powers, and in standing up to his point until the matter could be judicially passed upon.

It is a power to visit any bank, be it State, private or national, was claimed under the decision of the law above quoted. It can only be seen that such was not the intention of the law; but whether the power is properly deducible from it is the point of interest.

It is understand that Judge McKenuan himself intimated, although he was not called upon to decide the point, that revenue officers have no authority to inspect the affairs of any bank. The national banks being protected from such inspection by the terms of the law under which they are organized; the questions then arises can State and private bankers be examined by any revenue officer who may take a notion to do so? We understand that there is another similar case pending against a private banker, Mr. Singer, of Freeport, in which this question will be involved. It is to be hoped that a speedy decision will be reached in order that there may be know whether the "rulings" of the department are to override the plain provision of the statute.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET, NEW YORK, June 18, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market has been very feverish and unsettled to-day with but little disposition to buy stocks.

No definite news of the termination of the Modoc war was generally considered a sufficient cause for a rally in prices of railroad shares, but it had the contrary effect, and at the opening of business this morning there was a very decided pressure to sell many of the leading speculative shares, with no corresponding demand for them.

The races at Jerome Park to-day have with many operators a more than usual effect, and stock Exchange has been more or less dead since the morning in consequence.

While here are premises to look forward for summer season, and it appears as if we had clearly entered upon the season of inactivity that is witnessed at this time of the year, in consequent upon a cessation of speculation.

There is no prevailing idea seems to favor lower rates, based upon the continued stagnation of business throughout the country.

Ice shorts has been the most active stock during the day, but it has fallen to 61¾ at the close, a decline of ⅝ early in the morning.

Money continues easy at 2½ per cent. on call.

Yours truly, TRASK & STONE.

The following table shows the prices of Government bonds, railway stocks, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, as furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 37 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
June 19, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6's, 1881, coup.	117½	117½	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
1862	113½		113¾			
1864	113½		113¾			
1865	113½		113¾			
1865, new	112½		112½			
1867, registered	112½		112½			
1868	112¾		112¾			
5's, coupons	113¼		113¼			
10's	119½		119½			
Currency 6's	122½		122½			
6 per cents	117¾		118			
Central Pacific 1st	75¾	75¾	75			
Pacific Mail	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Western Union	97¾	97¾	98	98¼	98¼	98¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.						
New York Central	102¾		102¾			
Erie	19¾		19¾			
Erie preferred	31¾		31¾			
Lake Shore	59¾		59¾			
Illinois Central	109¾		109¾			
Pittsburgh	89¾		89¾			
Chicago & Rock Island	107½		107½			
Chicago & Northwestern	32½	32½	32½			
Do preferred	51½	51½	52			
Fort Wayne	93¾		93¾			
Ohio & Mississippi	22¾		22¾			
Delaware & Lackawanna	114¾		114¾			
Michigan Central	90¾	90¾	90¾			
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92½	92½	92½			
Canton Co.	35½	35½	35½			
Quicksilver	15½		15½			
Do preferred	35½		35½			
Adams Express	90¾		90¾			
American Express	59½		59½			
United States Express	45		45			
Wells-Fargo Express	78		78			
Quicksilver	16		16			
Mail Company	33¾		33¾			

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20's, 1867	122¾
5-20's, 1862	119½	5-20's, 1868	122¾
5-20's, 1864	119½	10-40's	119¼
5-20's, 1865	122¾	New 5's	119½
5-20's, 1865, new	120½	Currency 6's	122¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	103¾	Virginia, old	37¼
Tennessee, old	37¾	N. Carolina, old	37
Tennessee, new	40½	N. Carolina, new	31
Virginia, new	37¼		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 19, 1875.

Commercial circles were rather quiet to-day and the volume of transactions was rather limited. The general tendency of business men to leave important transactions over for the beginning of the week, influenced business matters toward quiet, and the week closed upon an average business, marked by no special features. The grain market was exceedingly quiet, with prices for corn and oats rather depressed, but hardly enough done in any kind of grain to establish quotations. Flour continued active and firm. Provisions were active in the fruit and vegetable line, but otherwise rather quiet. Groceries were steady with the exception of a rather easy feeling noted in teas, to which were not quotably changed. Provisions experienced a fair jobbing demand, with prices unchanged. Dry goods, wool, and general merchandise were moderately active, and steady. Petroleum was somewhat firmer, and refined showed a slight advance in quotations. Prices generally throughout the market were quite steady and there were few changes noted of especial importance.

The condition of the crops throughout the country is justly regarded by business men as a matter of much interest and importance; for this is the basis of all commercial and financial prosperity. In this respect the advices agree that, notwithstanding the backward and unfavorable spring, the crops present a most promising appearance. The cold weather in the early part of the season seems to have had a compensating influence, for, while it had a chilling effect on the early crops, it also destroyed the grasshopper eggs, which if at one time feared would devastate the wheat fields in the upper Mississippi Valley. We have received letters from Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa, which state that spring wheat rarely ever presented a finer appearance. The grasshoppers did, indeed, commence on the wheat in some sections early in the season, but our informants write that the plants promptly leafed out again, and that the fields thus operated upon now present as promising an appearance as those that were untouched. According to all accounts, they have had more rain in the West and Northwest than they have had along the seaboard, which, while favorable to the crops, has been fatal to insects. With no drawbacks from this on the cereals, then, would seem to hinge together in favor of a fair average harvest. The exceptionally high price of corn for the past year, has led to a decided increase in the acreage of this important cereal, and a favorable season should give a yield considerably above the average of recent years, which will not only insure a good hog crop, but leave a handsome surplus for export and home consumption. The acreage and stand of barley, too, is represented to be above the average. In regard to rye, oats and potatoes, no serious complaints have been heard, and it is, therefore, fair to presume that there will be no scarcity of these essential products.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Week ending—	May 22	May 29	June 5.	June 12
Flour, bbls	9,922	7,767	8,870	8,815
Apples, bbls	407	1,151	1,101	217
Cheese, lbs	700	2,150	1,412	1,073
Corn, bus	13,150	13,287	17,040	3,245
Wheat, bus	3,300	9,200	11,500	8,278
Barley, bus	3,375	355	413	
Rye, bus	345	900	38	
Oats, bus	17,105	19,900	32,720	18,142
Butter, pkgs	287	225	350	245
Bacon, pcs	1,377		1,53	11,587
Bacon, lbs	938	64	300	10,700
Potatoes, bush	14,850	13,23	7,417	3,422
Hay, bales	1,961	1,901	787	2,487

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless the contrary is stated. In all cases dealers will charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market was very quiet, and transactions are so limited as hardly to establish quotations. Receipts for the past week have been extremely limited, Pittsburgh 25,562 bushels of all kinds of grain. Wheat is coming in a little more freely, 8,815 bushels having been received during the week, and 11,500 consigned to millers directly. The market is somewhat firmer at the following quotations: We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 40@1 45 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 36@1 38; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 2@1 33; spring wheat is firm, No. 1 Chicago ruling at $1 31@1 32; No. 2 at $1 17@1 20. Corn continued quiet and weak, the low prices ruling, having checked receipts to 2,245 bushels, against 17,040 bushels the previous week. We quote sacked at 77@78c per bushel for yellow; 75@76c for mixed and white. Yellow-mixed and white. We quote car at 75@77c for yellow; 73@75c for mixed and white. We note a sale of a half car of white at 78c. Oats were quiet, with receipts for week decreased to 18,142 bushels, the past week, against 29,105 bushels the previous week. Car Western light-mixed sold at 69c. We quote at 68c for prime white. Mixed ranges for Pennsylvania white and Western mixed: 66@67c for mixed. Rye was nominal at $1 15@1 18 per bushel. Nothing was done in barley. Jobbing prices of corn and oats rules 3@4c above those quotations.

FEED—The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation a lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes and New York canals and by rail, at the under-mentioned dates, was as follows:

	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.
June 12, '75	10,442,257	2,442,980	2,422,661	68,003	90,321
June 5, '75	11,023,621	2,914,591	2,243,646	102,199	113,428
May 29, '75	11,179,178	3,008,427	2,232,982	111,610	99,315
May 22, '75	11,379,177	3,081,471	2,331,948	143,244	100,604
May 15, '75	11,300,988	3,256,038	2,473,694	114,669	49,796
May 8, '75	10,940,545	3,148,013	2,443,817	114,669	49,796
May 1, '75	10,848,105	3,208,206	2,231,100	178,996	91,872
June 13, '74	4,660,202	6,601,066	6,573,862	64,556	118,018

FLOUR—The market is active and prices are tending upward. Receipts for the week were 8,815 barrels. We quote the wholesale prices of the leading millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50@8 bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red winter flour, No. 1, $6 50@6 75; No. 2 do $5 25@5 50; extra $5 50@6 bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 75@8 75; Wisconsin $6 00; Minnesota $5 25@5 50; red winter flour about $6 50; yellow winter flour $6 50@6 75; spring do $5 25@5 50; self-raising flour, $5 25@5 50; $5 25 per dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@7 00.

HAY—The market continues easy. The week's receipts were 2,487 bales. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $22 00@23 00 per ton; No. 2, $21 50@22 00; upland prairie nominally $19 50@21 00. Sales from store were active at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@30 00 for No. 1; $25 00@26 00 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at $1 00@1 05 per cwt; shorts $1 20@1 30 per cwt; middlings $1 45@1 55 per cwt; chopped feed $1 75@1 85 per cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is firm for choice grades; receipts have fallen off to 217 barrels, but the supply is fully up to the demand. We quote choice at $4 50@5 00 per barrel; lower grades are not wanted, and are quoted nominally at $2 50@4 00.

APPLE BUTTER—Is dull and inactive. We quote at 5@6½c per pound in kegs, for prime; 4½@4½c for common.

BRANS—The market is easy and ending downward. We quote prime white navy at $1 25@1 00 per bushel; medium $1 85@1 90; fair to good $1 75@1 80.

BUTTER—Receipts by rail have been checked by the low prices to 245 packages. The market continued dull and weak at 15@20c for prime to extra choice grades; poor to medium grades were comparatively worthless.

CHEESE—The market is active but prices were lower. Sales of round lots have been as low as 9½@10c. Jobbing prices are easy at 10¼@11¼c per lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 12@13c; Switzer 17@18c; Limberger 12@13c. Cream: We quote prime sweet at 8@9 00 00 per barrel.

EGGS—Market easier at 19@20c per dozen for strictly fresh.

POTATOES—The market continues firm, with receipts during the week of 5,422 bushels We quote at $1 00@1 01 per bushel for peachblows from store; Jerseys $1 75@1 80 per bushel; sales on track were at 90@92c per bushel for peachblows; 80@85c for Jerseys. The week's receipts were 2,315 bushels against 6,190 bushels the previous week.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in moderate supply and steady at 75@80c per pair.

PRESERVED FRUITS AND DRIED FRUITS—We quote dried apples at 7½@8c lb; dried blackberries are quiet at 10@11c lb; dried peaches are firm at 16@17c lb for quicks; 12@13c lb for slows; buckwheat blossom 3½@3¾c lb. Medium pickles are quoted at $6 00 per barrel; $5 00 per half barrel.

STRAWBERRIES—The supply is moderate and the market weak, easy. We quote at 12@15c per box as to quality.

SEEDS—We quote seed buckwheat steady at $1 75@2 00 per bushel; flaxseed firm at $1 95@2 00.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $1 50 per barrel. Onions are quoted at 25@30c per dozen bunches; Bermuda onions in boxes are jobbing at $1 75@1 90 per box. Radishes are selling at 20@25 dozen bunches. Bermuda tomatoes ruled at $1 00 per box; $1 50 per crate. New Southern potatoes are quoted at $6 00 per barrel.

Groceries.

There was a rather quiet feeling in the grocery trade to-day closing as moderately quiet as the week's business. Prices are quotably unchanged in this market. Teas are somewhat lower in the East, but jobbing quotations are largely unchanged. West India molasses is also lower in New York, in round lots. Coffee is steady but quiet. Latest advices from Rio are favorable to the holding interests, showing sales for the United States for the past week of 75,000 bags, and a stock of 120,000 bags, with 80,000 bags loading. The stock at all United States ports on Friday evening was 175,068 bags, against 154,947 in 1874 and 115,855 bags in 1873. Sugar is steady both here and in foreign markets. Prices are as follows:

	Green Coffees.	Sugars.	
Rio, cargoes	21@25c	Standard A	10¼c
Choice Rio	23c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	22 c	do extra C	10¼c
Good Rio	20 c	Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	33 c	Extra B—yellow	9¾c
	Roasted Coffees.	Extra C—white	10 c
Rio, in papers	27 c	New Orleans	8½@9¾c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Cut loaf	12½c
Java, in papers	40 c	Crushed	11½c
Java, in bulk	39½c	Powdered	11½c
	Teas.	Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson *Socs*	$1 60	*Molasses.*	2 gall.
Gunpowder	*Soc*	1 25 Strip chi's N. O.	72@75c
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	50c@ 1 00	Good	68c
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	25c@ 85	Sugar drips	65c
	Spices.	Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carol'a	8½c	*Starch.*	
Patna	7½@8c	Pearl	5½c
Sago	6½@7½c	Silver glaze	6½c
	Spices.	Corn	10½c
Cloves	55 c	*Soaps.*	
Allspice	17½@18c	Irish soap	$4 50
Cassia	35 @35 c	Babbitt's best	7 00
Nutmegs	$1 35@1 40	Do N Y City	5 00
Pepper	25 c	German mottled	7
	Vendlog.	*Soda.*	
Star, full weight	18 c	Bi-carb, in 25 pkgs	6c
Stearine	15 c	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7c

FOREIGN FRUITS—Trade is fairly active with jobbing houses, at steady prices. We quote an advance of 50c on oranges and lemons. We quote: Raisins—layers ⅞ box @2 75; London layers do $4 25; Valentias 11@12c ⅌ lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 6@6 ⅌ lb. Currants—new 7½@8c; extra do 9@9½c. Prunes 8@9c. Almonds—Languedoc 18@20c; do shelled 25c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 30c; do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Naples 18c; French do 14c; Sicily filberts 10½c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 7½@8c; maccaroni 15@18c; tapioca 8@9c. Lemons—Messina, do ⅌ box $7 00. Oranges—Messina ⅌ box $6 25. Cocoa nuts $6 00 ⅌ hundred.

CANNED GOODS—The market is quiet and without change. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $1 60@2 00; peaches, 3-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $2 30@2 40; peaches, 2-lb cans, ⅌ doz, $2 00; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans, $4 35; cherries, 2-lb cans, $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans, $1 75@2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans, $2 25; raspberries, 2-lb cans, $2 50; asparagus, 3½-lb cans, $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans, $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans, $2 25; pint pickles, ⅌ doz, $1 20; quart pickles, ⅌ doz, $2 25; gallon pickles, ⅌ doz, $5 50; bbls, containing 1,200 pickles, $8 00; ½ bbls containing 600 pickles, $5 25.

TOBACCO—The market is steady with a moderately good demand and unchanged values as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun roll	35@36c	Six Twist	42@50c
Black Navy	35@36c	Smoking—Granulated	50@75c
Black Twist	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	63@66c	Western Leaf—	
Louisville Twist	66@70c	Wrappers	18@25c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—Inga	9@12c
Virginia Twist	58@64c	Ohio Seed wrap	20@22c
Virginia Cut	60@65c	Ohio Seed filler	9@12c
Double Twist	63@66c	Conn. (choice)	
Plug	63@66c	Conn. filler	10@15c
Bright pounds	53c@61c	Havana wr'p's	$125@250
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana fillers	$30@55
Long & heavy	59@62c		
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn's Seed	$15@20
Cut and Dry	37½@42c	Connecticut	25@30
Scotch Snuff	65@75c	Seed & Havana	30@35
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	90@1 50

FISH—There is a fair trade. Quotations are steady and unchanged as follows:

No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ⅌ bbl	22 00	Boneless codfish, ⅌ lb	6@7½c
No. 1 mess	21 00	White fish, ⅌ half	4 25
Extra No. 1 shore, 1 bbl	19 00	Trout, ⅌ half	4 25
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00	Lake herring, do	4 75
No. 1 shore	13 00	Lake trout, do	5 75
Extra No. 2	11 00	Labrador herring	5 00
No. 2 bay	11 00	⅌ bbl	$7 00@7 50
No. 3 large	8 50	Potomac do, ⅌ bbl	7 00
Round herring	3½@4 75		

Provisions.

The market continues steady at unchanged prices. Receipts for the week are liberal, being 11,357 pieces and 700 tierces.

Bacon—We quote shoulders at 10c ⅌ lb; ribsides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13½c; clear sides 13½c.

Hams—We quote plain sugar-cured at 13½c; canvassed do 13½c. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½ ⅌ lb; do canvassed 11c; breakfast bacon 13c; do canvassed 13½c; dried beef, sugar-cured, 15c; canvassed 15½c; beef tongues, ⅌ dozen, $6 50; ham sausage, 10c; bologna sausage, 6½c; lard, kettle, 9½c.

New York—The market is easy. We quote prime at 12¾@13c; choice 12½c; half bbls do 13¼c; in buckets, 16c; in 3-lb caddies, 17½c; in 5-lb caddies do, 17c; in 3-lb pails do, 18c; in 5-lb do, 17½c; in 6-lb do, 17½c.

Lard—The market for extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ gallon; No. 1 do 90@95c; No. 2, 80@85c.

Tallow—Sales at 85c ⅌ lb for choice, and 8c for medium.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the following causes for the falling off in the export trade shown during the past year: "A year ago prices were lower than their natural level, and the export trade received a severe check but unmindful of their experience, the speculators again took hold last fall, and with no adequate reason—the supply being greater and the demand less than before—opened the season with an advance in prices of 3¢ per cent. over the previous year. Later on they advanced them nearly 4¢ per cent. in proportion. The result is what might have been expected. Stocks have accumulated here, and, though stocks abroad are less than half what they were a year ago, no outlet can be found for even the small surplus remaining. In the meantime stocks have steadily accumulated, and the load has at last been found too heavy for the speculators to bear, even backed as they were by all the power of the Chicago banks. For the past month our market reports have been a continual record of depression and receding prices, until now quotations are so good back to the point from which they started at the beginning of the season. The result is that a confidence in the market has been so severely shaken that no one will buy even now, and it will take many months and much depression before the legitimate demand for hog products will be won back again."

Wool.

The market continues sluggish owing to the difference of views between buyers and sellers. There is no disposition on the part of either to both sides to meet each other at the compromise prices represented in our quotations, but as yet it has not operated sufficiently to make the movement a liberal one. It is to be hoped that by the close of next week the opposing interests will meet each other half week and secure a liberal movement in the market. We continue our former quotations as follows: Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia fleeces, fine, 42@43c; coarse and medium do 43@45c; tub-washed 45@46c; combing, washed 48c; unwashed 30@35c; pulled wool 40c.

The New York *Commercial List* says: Though there is a slight increase in the volume of trade, as at this time of the year, the market can not be said to have improved either as regards prices or activity. Manufacturers are holding material rule in favor of buyers, and can only be sold in quantity at concessions from prices lately current. A good deal of this is from an unsatisfactory position, with no prospect of improvement until woolen goods yield more satisfactory returns to manufacturers.

Some few lots of Western are being received which are readily placed. Buyers generally have returned from Ohio, and report that the small purchases they made there, together with several purchases being made, they have been obliged, therefore, to return without accomplishing anything important. Sales have also been made here of 10,000 lbs unwashed combing at 47 cents; 10,000 lbs medium do Western, same price; 3,000 lbs do, 50c; 5,000 lbs fine clothing, and 5,000 lbs picklock, on terms private.

[By Associated Press.]

BOSTON, June 19—Wool is in fair demand, with fine fleeces very little inquired for. 52½@53c are the outside figures for choice XX and above, and for new X the concession on these figures would have to be made. Fine wools are steady and unsalable. Medium and No. 1 fleeces would not bring over 50@55c for old, and about 52c for new. Sales for the past week embrace: 100,000 lbs Ohio, Indiana and Western Pennsylvania at 50@53c; Michigan fleeces 46c; Western fine, 42@43c; washed combing and delaine 56@60c; unwashed combing and delaine 42@46c; scoured 60@85c; superfine and extra pulled 62@65c.

Dry Goods.

Business continues tame and uninteresting, and both city and country dealers are only purchasing such goods as they absolutely need for renewing assortments, unless job lots in prints, ginghams, etc., are offered at extremely low prices, in which case the largest purchases take hood eagerly in order to keep up a successful run of business. Cotton is quiet and dull. The jobbing trade is quiet as a rule, but a good many orders are coming forward for moderate assortments, which, though small in detail, in the aggregate of the trade about equal in amount to last year. Agents are still offering cheap, and the slow demand for the refined product. Transactions were tolerably active during the week as the following statement of sales at Parkers and other points will show:

	At Parkers.	Other points.
	Bales.	Bales.
Monday	17,000	1,300
Tuesday	24,000	2,400
Wednesday	17,500	1,900
Thursday	31,000	3,500
Friday	18,600	1,700
Saturday	28,800	2,500
Total	133,300	12,300
Last week	101,500	10,100

The refined market opened the week with some firmness and on Monday an advance was recorded of ⅛@¼c. On Wednesday, however, a decline commenced which continued during the following two days, carrying prices down 5-8@¾c from the highest point of the week, and ⅝@¾c from the opening prices. On Friday the market, both here and in the East, showed more firmness, and a gain was made of about ½@¾c, closing the market with a net loss of ¼@⅜c for the week. At the lower prices refiners manifested no disposition to sell, and it hardly seemed likely that values could be kept down to those figures for any length of time.

CITY EXPORTS—The following are the crude receipts from all points for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	23,811	19,615

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past eleven years:

	Barrels.
From January 1st to June 19	441,179
Same time 1874	358,831
Same time 1873	380,462
Same time 1872	495,157
Same time 1871	479,584
Same time 1870	517,187
Same time 1869	391,533
Same time 1868	393,919
Same time 1867	630,377
Same time 1866	328,953
Same time 1865	161,328

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past two weeks:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penn'a. R. R.	41,146	72,332	23,337	51,455	1,053
N. Y. R. R.	216,400	241,999	333,027	255,800	161,570
P. & C. R. R.					161,570
Total	257,446	314,221	357,434	408,065	329,951

SATURDAY.

CRUDE—We quote United at wells at 6½@6¾c; Union do $1 05@1 02½; Pennsylvania, Kanawa and Relief do, $1 00@1 02½; immediate shipment $1 30@1 35. The sales reported at Parkers are 19,500 barrels, and at other points 1,100 barrels. The market closed with a rather strong inquiry and little disposition to operate on the part of sellers.

REFINED—The refined market exhibited much more strength to-day, and an advance was reported from the East of about ¼c, with the in the market showing a similar improvement. We quote standard white on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 10¼@10¾c; the Pennsylvania Railroad at 9¾@10¼c; the New York delivery rules at 12¾@12½c for prompt; 12¾@12½c for early July. Philadelphia is quoted at 12¼@12½c for spot, and 12¾c for July. Baltimore is quoted at 12¼@12½c for spot and 12¾c for July.

OIL BARRELS—Continue steady at $1 30@1 35 for city, and $1 10@1 20 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, June 19.—The *Courier* says: The market was unusually quiet, and the transactions were limited. Crude sold at 6¾@7c, asked, and closed at $1 02½ bid, showing a better feeling. Sales were made through the day of strictly fresh at $1 10. Upper road closed at $1 32½@1 33½, and immediate shipments at $1 30@1 35 for city, and $1 10@1 20 for country.

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Same time 1865	161,328

EXPORTS OF REFINED.—The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Allegheny Valley R. R.	6,632	8,818
P. and C. R. R.		8,472
Total	6,632	17,290

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years from January 1, to June 19:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Penn'a. R. R.	41,146	72,332	23,337	51,455	1,053
N. Y. R. R.	216,400	241,999	333,027	255,800	161,570
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TITUSVILLE, June 19.—Market quiet and a shade weaker. Crude sold at 6¾@7c; refined at 10½c. Shipments 1,000 bbls.

OIL CITY, June 19.—Market firm at $1 37½@1 40.

ROUSEVILLE, June 19.—Market quiet and dull with no business at about $1 20.

TIDIOUTE, June 19.—Market dull; sales free on board at $1 32½.

PARKERSBURG, June 19.—Market quiet and dull with little disposition to operate and small orders for shipment at $1 32½@ for United at wells there are small orders at $1 37½ with little offering.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Market quiet; standard white, 10¼@10¾c; refined crude 5½c; no sales and no futures offering.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Rushnell	Standard O W	1,100
M W Stevenson	Central O W	943
Wm Barnsdall	Keystone O W	1,100
O J Greer	Greer O W	788
Phillips & Co	Citizens O W	1,100
Geo M Robinson	Vesta O W	74
Total		3,914

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
National O W	Warden, F & Co, Phila	586

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 19, 1875.

There was little done in the way of sales to-day. Indeed there was but a light supply of stock in the yards, and even for them there did not seem to be any buyers. The consequence was that dealers spent most of the time to count up their gains and losses, and meditate on the prospect for the coming week. A late debate brought out the fact that the movement caused by the Democratic primaries, but all was calm by the setting of the sun.

MRS. SHERIDAN, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has issued a circular to butchers who are passing laws against the watering of railroad stock. She thinks that stock on railroads should be watered at least once in 24 hours.

There were no changes in prices from those reported yesterday, nor is it believed that they will vary much from coming week. This, however, depends upon the run as to number and quality.

On Monday the regular market is held in the Sixth Ward Market, Allegheny, at which place much of the stock designed for slaughter in the local butchers is purchased.

The receipts for the week ending given yesterday which were as follows:

CATTLE.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Prime, 1,200 to 1,

CITY MATTERS.

FOR eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., June 20, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.170	53	86	N.	L g ht.	Clear.
2 P. M.	30.053	83	21	S. E.	Light.	Clear.
9 P. M.	30.049	68	59	.....	Calm.	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.090 | Highest thermom... 84
Mean thermometer.. 68 | Lowest thermom... 49

Attention, Pennsylvania Reserves.

The members of the Western Division Pennsylvania Reserve Association are requested to meet at the Armory of Co. D, Fourteenth Regiment, P. N. G., Old Council Chamber, on Saturday evening, June 26th, at 7 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for attending the re-union of the Third Brigade at McKeesport, July 28th.

Found Dead—Suicide.

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the body of an unknown man was found on Penn avenue, near Sixteenth street. Dr. Duncan was called, and upon examination he pronounced life extinct. An inquest will be held to-day.

A dispatch from Baden informs us that the body of an unknown man was found near that place yesterday, and upon investigation a coroner's jury reported it a case of suicide.

Teachers Elected.

Teachers have been elected in the Seventeenth ward School districts for the ensuing year, as follows:

Washington sub-district—Principal, H. W. Fisher, of Bedford, Pa. Teachers, Misses Connelly, Mitchell, Craig, McFall, De Knight, Kenworthy, Lindsay and Graham.

Bayard sub-district—Principal, Mrs. M. B. Bent. Teachers, Mrs. Munnuss, Mrs. Black, Misses Pearson, Evans, Kelley, Hugus, De Knight and McGinniss.

For the Newsboys.

A strawberry and ice cream festival will be held at the Alliance rooms on Tuesday and Wednesday evening, June 22d and 23d, for the benefit of the Newsboys Sabbath-school. As this branch of Christian work has been hitherto almost neglected, we earnestly invite all lovers of humanity to give us their assistance. Messrs. Jewett & Goodman have kindly furnished us with an organ for the occasion. Donations will be thankfully received by the committee at the Alliance room. C.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The original and only Bryant's Minstrels are in town and will greet old and new friends at the Opera House this evening. Frank Moran and Billy Barry, the favorite comedians; Walters and Morton, monarchs of song and dance; E. M. Hall, the acknowledged champion banjoist, and Hengler, Burlesque and character dancers; Templeton, Kelly, Raymond and Kayne, the incomparable quartette—these are names which at once suggest and suggest the perfection of minstrelsy. The bill for this evening is varied and seductive. Secure seats at the box office during the day.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Winnetta Montague, the Brandt sisters, and other specialists have been engaged by Manager Aims for the present week. In addition to the olio the Irish drama, "Pyke O'Callaghan," will be played.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

A. W. Erwin, bankrupt, Allegheny city. Register Shafer's report of the proceedings at the composition meeting of creditors presented and order made on creditors to show cause why the same should not be confirmed. The proposition is that the bankrupt is to pay thirty per cent. of the claims, without interest, in three equal installments of four, six and eight months respectively, in full satisfaction for all claims—for which he will give promissory notes, and an indorser to be approved by the creditors. The proposition was accepted by the creditors.

John H. Boyle, bankrupt, of this city, having procured the consent of a majority of his creditors, was ordered to be discharged from all his debts on payment of costs.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made for an examination of the bankrupts before Register Harper.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. K. Hart *et al.* to D. T. Watson, the court authorized the assignee to agree with as many of the creditors as will consent to submit to arbitration, without exception, and to proceed to a hearing and decision in each case.

The account of the assignee was presented and confirmed nisi, in the voluntary assignment of S. J. Knorr & Son to Wm. Cooper *et. al.*

A petition for divorce was presented by Delila Stevens by her next friend against Robert Stevens. A subpœna was awarded.

The inquisition was presented and approved in the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Chas. Martin, and Mary Ann Gannon was appointed a committee to give bond in $1,000.

Walter F. Austin was appointed Commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of John G. Schultz vs. Catharine Schultz.

Mary Geerer presented a petition for a divorce from John G. Geerer. A subpœna was awarded.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of the Soho and Ormsby Ferry Company *vs.* David Fagan, restraining the defendant and his agents and employees from operating a public ferry across the Monongahela, from Soho to twenty-second street, South Side.

The argument list will be taken up today.

Common Pleas No. 2—Full Bench.

In the case of William Hagerman *vs.* the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, viewers were appointed to assess damages.

VERDICT IN THE EJECTMENT CASE.

The jury in the case of Moorhead *et al* vs. Allegheny City *et al.*, an action in ejectment to recover what once was Smoky Island, came into court about eleven o'clock Saturday morning, and returned the following verdict:

We find for the plaintiffs all that certain tract of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the low water line as fixed by the Commission and District Court of Allegheny county, in pursuance of the act of sixteenth of April, 1858, at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet up the river from the center of Union bridge; thence by a line northward and parallel to said Union bridge and the embankment thereof, to low water line of Kilbuck Island, indicted by the blue line on the draught in plot of said island made by Carl Wynn, C. E., entitled "Plan of Smoky Island in 1785, drawn by Carl Wynn, C. E., June 10, 1875," which is returned herewith and attached to this verdict; thence down the north channel or branch of Allegheny river, so marked on said plan, by the said blue line, which the jury find was the low water mark of said island in 1860, to where it strikes the low water line of the said commission; thence up the said river by the said low water line of said commission, to the place of beginning. The said described boundary being the whole of said Kilbuck island, down to the low water mark, as the same existed in 1860, except that portion to the Southward cut off by the low water line, as fixed by said Commission. This verdict being subject to the opinion of the court in *banc* on the question of law reserved, to wit:

Whether by virtue of the act of the 16th of April, 1858 (fixing high and low water lines), and the subsequent proceedings under that act—the island having previously been swept away, and the foundation thereof being then a bar at low water, and the river bed at high water—the said foundation became attached to the main land, and the title thereto became vested in the city of Allegheny, or the lot owners.

The argument list will be resumed today.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Sentences were pronounced as follows:

To the County Jail—John McEnulty, larceny, ten days. Mary Wilson, larceny, nine months.

To the Workhouse—George Hedging, felonious assault, six months. Timothy Steen, larceny, fifteen months. Henry Shannon, larceny, four months. Johnny Newell, for keeping a gambling house, four months and a fine of $400. Robert Austin, for a like offense, three months, and a fine of $100. John Beymer, like offense, two months and fine of $100.

To the Penitentiary—Charles Hubbard, false pretenses, one year. Con. Driscoll, felonious assault, three years. P. H. Minnogue, for firing a building, two years.

Sentence was suspended and the defendant was released on his own recognizance in the sum of fifty dollars in the case of Charles Cronan, indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Dousman Ross. The defendant had been in jail for ninety days and had pleaded *nolo contendere*.

Jacob C. Brown (colored), on each of two indictments for fornication, charged by Charlotte O'Brien and Reese Jones, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 to the Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh, and to pay the costs of the prosecution.

John Schnlies, for selling liquor without license in East Liberty, was fined $50 and costs.

Judge Stowe postponed sentence in the case of John Walker, convicted of burglary on the house of Mr. Joy on Squirrel Hill, in order to give Walker an opportunity to present himself to the court in a favorable light if possible.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth *vs* Annie Jacobs, Charles Jones *et al.*, Martin McAnally, Cockey Ward *et al.*, Pat Leonard, George Hedging, John Boyd, William Johnson, E. M. Cobray, John Coine *et al.*, Charles Heimers, John Loftus, Hugh Savage *et al.*, Charles Beerkeeper, John Hays, James Malone, George Barker *et al.*, Sarah Roberts, Jefferson Morgan *et al.*, Frank Sellers, John Hartman, John Golia *et al.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Machine Shops and Business Buildings Burned.

Loss Nearly $100,000—Effective Work of the Fire Department—Firemen Injured—Statement of Losses and Insurance.

With the exception of several of the oil refinery fires, one of the most extensive conflagrations that has visited Pittsburgh for a number of years, occurred on Saturday morning. The immense machine shop and gun factory of Bown & Son, containing also the work shops of several different mechanics, the large business establishment of the firm, together with two other mercantile establishments, were totally destroyed, together with several stables and other out buildings, while a number of buildings were damaged by fire, and, as a necessary consequence, considerable damage was done to goods by water.

Bown's buildings together stood, in the shape of a T. The double stores front in on Wood street, south of Virgin alley, forming the stem, and the immense manufactory in the rear, running from Virgin alley, parallel with Wood street, toward Fifth avenue, in the rear of the old Franklin Hall building, forming the cross.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIRE.

The fire was discovered shortly before six o'clock, first it is believed, by Mr. Daniel Carter, shoe dealer in one of the store rooms under Franklin Hall, where he slept. Mr. Carter says he was awakened by the crackling of burning timber, and upon looking out through the rear window he found Bown's manufactory in flames. He immediately called "fire" upon Fifth avenue, expecting to catch a policeman who could open an alarm box and give the signal of danger. A stranger passing first heard the call and ran to the Mayor's office. Mayor McCarthy happened to be there and he at once notified the operator in the fire alarm office and box 24, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, was struck.

RESPONSE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engineer Hamill and Assistant Chief Evans, together with Engine Companies 1, 2 and 3, Hook and Ladder Company "A" and Hose Company 1 promptly responded. By the time the hose had been laid and the water started the whole of the south end of the factory building was in flames, while the other portion of it was so filled with smoke as to render it impossible to do any work inside. It was found necessary to get the hose at play from the top of the Wood street buildings, and to do this more men and ladders were wanted. A second and third alarm was sounded bringing more engine companies, but before they could get to work the flames had communicated to other buildings, and in view of the threatened danger of an extended conflagration the whole department was summoned. From Chief Hamill down every man did his duty, often endangering themselves in their efforts to save property. The crowds of citizens who assembled were, to a man, unstinted in their praises of our firemen and the thorough discipline and efficiency of the department was universally acknowledged.

PROGRESS OF THE FLAMES.

As stated, the flames spread through the factory building with great rapidity, and until the roof fell in they were hard to get at. The main building, a portion of this structure, six stories, was also a landmark, while the constant falling of heavy machinery through the floors caused alarm. When the roof of the building fell an immense flame shot up into the air while hundreds of huge pieces of burning wood floated about endangering the whole neighborhood and lighting several of the buildings.

A tinder box on the rear building of H. McCallum & Co., Fifth avenue, carpet dealers, took fire, but the flames were put out by a stream from the top of another building, and the loss occasioned this firm was by water only.

Bown's buildings fronting Wood street, Nos. 136 and 138, took fire and were made a total wreck, the second and third floors and the roof being burned almost entirely away.

The building No. 140, corner of Virgin alley and next to Bown's, was miraculously saved, although damage to it and its contents was caused by water. It is occupied by the Singer Wilson Sewing Machine Company and by the agent, Mr. Sidney Omohundro as a dwelling.

The roof of No. 134, occupied by B. J. Thalheimer, gents furnishing dealer, was partially burned, and the building was flooded with water.

The two buildings next, south, were also slightly damaged and stocks injured by water, while that of Reymer Bros., confectioners, which extends farther back than the others, was saved, only by the fact of iron shutters being upon the windows, and closed.

Five small buildings, three of them stables, fronting on the alley, were burned, and an old frame dwelling narrowly escaped.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The following is a statement of the losses and insurance so far as can be ascertained:

Bown & Son's building, first, fifth and sixth floors, occupied by Bown, loss, $25,000, fully covered; second floor, new building, W. E. Hague, nickle-plater, loss $12,000, insurance $6,000; second floor, old building. Isaac Garrison, loss $8,500; insurance $1,700; third floor, new building, D. Miller & Co., tinmans, loss $5,000; insurance $2,500; fourth floor, new building, Geo. Williams & Co., job printers, loss from $15,000 to $25,000, insurance $14,500. Two-story dwelling, owned by H. McCallum, occupied by C. Hoffman, loss about $500. In Williams' printing office there was the following property: B. M. Kennedy, proprietor of the Seven Seals family remedy, paper and plates, $1,400; *Methodist Recorder*, paper, &c., $1,500; *Y Wasg, Reformed Era, Business Guide*, and others, $600.

The following is the insurance by companies on the buildings, &c., of Bown & Son:

Union, Pittsburgh	$5,000 00
Merchants and Manufacturers'	2,500 00
Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh	2,500 00
Anthracite, Philadelphia	1,500 00
Western, Pittsburgh	2,193 75
Westchester	2,193 75
Farmers', New York	2,193 75
Penn, Philadelphia	2,000 00
Peoples', Pittsburgh	2,500 00
Royal, London	5,000 00
Franklin, Pittsburgh	5,000 00
Etna, Hartford	5,000 00
Allegheny, Pittsburgh	5,000 00
Union, Pittsburgh	2,500 00
Total	$48,181 55

Mellor & Hoene, music dealers stable and contents, $500; insurance, $100. The property belongs to Reineman & Meyran.

H. McCalium, carpet dealer, loss, $10,000; insurance, $90,000.

Stable in rear of McCallum's, $200.

W. H. Stroup, loss claimed on liquors $1,200; is not positive as to whether it is covered by his policies.

S. Hamilton, music, contents of stables, $50.

Building occupied by Stroup is owned by Mrs. A. W. Black and——Graham. Loss $500; insured.

H. Kleber & Bro., damage $50, by water; insured.

Reymer, Bros. & Co., $200; fully insured.

C. Barchfield, loss on stock, $200; building belongs to A. Holstein.

B. J. Thalheimer, owned by Mrs. A. W. Black, did not report to the marshal.

J. Bown & Son, two buildings, insurance about $20,000; losses not stated, but said to be about $30,000.

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, loss 1,200. S. Omohundro, agent, individual loss, $1,200, fully insured. Building belonging to Isaac Taylor, $1,200 loss, fully insured.

The total loss cannot be accurately estimated. Fire Marshal Livingston, who was actively engaged during the day in ascertaining the losses and insurance, and from whom we obtain the above figures thinks the total will be less than $100,000. He bases this upon the supposition that a considerable portion of the machinery will be available.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, and many persons believe that it was the work of an incendiary. The portion of Bown's building where the flames were discovered contained the furnaces and was separated from the other portion by a heavy brick wall, and it is claimed that there was nothing there to cause the fire. The foreman of the establishment arrived immediately after the alarm was given, and the flames, he says, were then at the frame work of the windows of the south end of the building. He says there was a lot of old lumber and stuff in the yard attached to the Franklin Hall building, and he thinks that pile was set on fire.

THE FIREMEN.

According to the record of the alarm telegraph office, the first alarm was struck at 5:46 and the second at 5:54. As this latter was the call of Chief Hamill, it is unmistakeable evidence of the prompt response of the department. But nothing need be said in behalf of the firemen or the fire department. The thousands who witnessed their labors can testify to them while the condition of the ruins themselves testify to the ability and success with which the flames were fought. Chief Hamill and all the men under him deserve credit for their work. We regret to record the injury of two of the members of the Eagle Company, No. 1—the only wonder is that further accidents or deaths did not result. James Slattery while running from danger of a falling wall fell upon a sky light sash and had both his hands badly cut. Matthew Sloan was run over by a hose carriage and more severely hurt. He was in the act of getting upon the carriage, when the horse became frightened by a falling wall, dashed away and threw Mr. Sloan upon the ground. Jeremiah Murphy, repairman of the alarm telegraph, was struck by a piece of timber and slightly hurt.

Although the whole department was called out by repeated alarms, the East End engine company and one of the Southside were immediately returned to their places upon their appearance on the ground. Soon after the breaking out of the fire, members of the Board of Commissioners were upon the ground aiding and counseling the firemen.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Mass Meetings at the Opera House—Addresses By Rev. Miss Chapin, Miss Edwards, Rev. Pershing, Rev. Herr and Others.

The second of the series of Mass Temperance meetings at the Opera House was held yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large but not crowded, and there was by no means the concourse of people as at the first Sunday's meeting. Mr. Morris, of the committee under whose auspices the meetings are held, announced a list of speakers, and Rev. E. E. Swift as Chairman. After the opening hymn,

"Oh! come loud Anthems, let us sing."

by the choir, Rev. Swift read the 15th chapter of Luke, and it was followed by prayer from Rev. Dr. Pearson.

The audience then joined with the choir in singing the hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

REMARKS OF REV. MISS CHAPIN.

Miss Augusta J. Chapin was introduced as the first speaker and made a brief but excellent address. She opened by saying that the audience had assembled to look in the face the most gigantic evil of the times and to counsel together as to the best method of meeting and overthrowing it. This evil may touch and affect any family and not too soon can we all put our hands to the work of extirpating it. The speaker related two instances of the misery caused by drink that had come under her own observation. Miss Chapin held that the most direct and feasible way to stop the evil was to stop the use of intoxicating liquors. If the manufacture could be prohibited or the sale prohibited the evil would be removed, but these seemed to be impossible and the one way, to stop the drinking. The saloon is open and could be worked upon. She would have temperance men and women continue the work of educating the people to a knowledge of the danger of the use of intoxicating liquors. She urged all parents to educate their children and convince them of the great evil that is open to all. They should be made to know the dangers of the cup, and they will shun it. Miss Chapin said there was still a want of organization, concentrated effort, among temperance workers. Better temperance literature should be provided, as also pure and innocent amusement for the young. Every effort should be made to sever from evil the minds of youth to that which is good and pure and beautiful. The work will take years, but we must sooner or later triumph.

At the conclusion of Miss Chapin's address, which was listened to very attentively, the choir sang the anthem,

Sing, Oh! Heaven, and be joyful the earth.

During the taking up of a collection a duet and chorus was sung, "Yield not to temptation."

REMARKS OF REV. PERSHING.

Rev. Dr. Pershing made a short address in which he said it is the bounden duty of temperance people to wage constant war against the great evil. If the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor cannot be prohibited let us educate the public mind to the enormity of the evil against which we wage the war. The speaker agreed that if the entire business of liquor selling was suddenly abolished it might cause a temporary depression in financial interests but he would aver that within one year the country would be largely benefited. As he could show that one glass of liquor was of no benefit to anyone but an injury, so he would aver that the business of liquor selling, as a business, was damaging to the country. If we had the capital invested in this business put into other legitimate traffics or manufactures, the wealth of the country would be increased and there would be increased prosperity. Then, too, look at the greater happiness all would have, for the happiness of the individual is the happiness of the community. Thousands upon thousands go down to untimely graves every year would be saved.

After a few remarks from Mr. Wallace and the singing of the doxology, the audience was dismissed.

Evening Session.

In the evening about the same number of people gathered at the same place. Gen. Lane was called upon to preside, and after a few remarks introduced the hymn sung, "When the Lord Shall Build Up Zion." During the taking up of a collection the choir sang "O for a Thousand Tongues to Sing." Rev. Dr. Pearson read a part of the 4th chapter of Proverbs and uttered prayer.

Miss Anna M. Edwards, of Cleveland, was then introduced and made a lengthy and interesting address, from which we take the following:

ADDRESS OF MISS EDWARDS.

Miss Edwards, after a few introductory remarks, urged the claims of the Temperance cause upon young men. When the furore broke out last fall it was said by many that it would not last long, that it would soon blow over. But she thanked God it did hold on, and the temperance workers should never relax. Push on the work, bring in recruits and enlarge the army. Think of the thousands who go down to drunkards graves and those who are being daily drawn into temptation. Hold fast the young men and induce them to join the ranks. The speaker urged that popular opinion be aroused against drinking intoxicating liquors. Make the practice odious and temperance will prevail. Mothers and wives should be ever watchful of sons and brothers. Young ladies should discountenance drinking. Woman's influence is great, and she should exert it to the utmost. It is an evil hour, she said, when a woman gives a first glass of wine to a young man. It may be the ruin of him. Ah! my friends, there is ruin in the cup. It becomes the master and brings its victims to a drunkard's grave. The speaker plead with her sisters never to countenance it in the least. In a certain sense women are their brother's keepers. Let us, then, take a decided stand for God and truth. Sisters cannot do the work for brothers, but they can help and sustain them and encourage them. Let young men shun the temptation and avoid evil company. Remember the greater the struggle the greater the victory. Look forwards plead with young men never to touch the cup, and to those who considered themselves moderate drinkers to beware, and commence immediately. All who have fallen believed that they could resist, yet they were led from step to step until they were lost beyond all hope.

The address of Miss Edwards was listened to attentively, and applauded at its close.

After the singing of "Memories of Galilee," by a quartette, Rev. J. D. Herr was introduced.

ADDRESS OF REV. HERR.

In opening Rev. Herr remarked that he was in a place where he was not generally found on a Sabbath evening. But he was glad to see such a gathering and be a part of it in the good work used in this station, as well as those at the surrounding wells, are run by the gas instead of coal. In some cases it is conveyed a distance of two miles by means of pipes. Fifteen or twenty minutes were spent in Karns city, when the excursionists were escorted to the depot of the Karns City Narrow Gauge Railway, where they found in waiting a special train to take them to Parker city. A brisk, active, good looking little fellow was introduced to the party as S. D. Karns, principal owner of the cute little narrow gauge, took charge of the party and conveyed them to Parker. He was ably seconded by the Superintendent of the road, Mr. Mobley, a genial, clever gentleman. The run to Parker was made in good time, the train stopping ten minutes in Petrolia, where Messrs. J. F. Cooper and Hugh L. McCance, prominent oil operators, joined the excursion.

AT PARKER CITY

the party was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens and a brass band, and escorted to the Parker House. Among the citizens and others who welcomed and subsequently joined the excursionists here were Messrs. Wilson, of the *Daily*, J. B. Chapman, of Indiana *Democrat*, James Chalfant, A. W. Smiley, Superintendent of the Foxbury division of the Union Pipe Line; W. C. Henry, of the Parker division; Mr. Green and many other clever gentlemen.

A MAGNIFICENT BANQUET

was provided at the Frisbie House, under the auspices of Col. Frisbie, the generous proprietor. The excellent viands and wines were pitched into by the hungry guests, but the supply seemed inexhaustible, and everything having been provided in such great abundance that at the close of the feast the tables were groaning—that is the word, we believe—beneath the weight of the feast. Col. Frisbie, Superintendent of the Parker City press, in a neat speech, welcomed the excursionists, and was followed by Creighton in one of his usual happy efforts. A thousand other toasts were proposed and as many responses given, and thus the time was spent till nearly midnight. After these exercises were over they were shown to their rooms, where they reposed on downy couches until seven in the morning, when they were roused from their slumbers by the announcement that the train was waiting to convey them

BACK TO KARNS CITY.

After breakfast at the Frisbee House the guests again boarded the little narrow gauge cars, and after a pleasant ride reached Karns City about eight A.M. They here found the carriages in waiting to convey them via Millerstown to Great Belt City. On the route to Millerstown the Kincaid, Moore, and other noted oil farms were visited. The party stopped at Millerstown for half an hour, during which time an excellent lunch was spread in the office of the Relief Pipe Line Company. This act of generosity was performed by Messrs. J. H. Simonds, of the Pipe Company, and Wm. Warmcastle, of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company. These gentlemen were duly toasted, and responded in fitting terms. The excursionists next started for Great Belt City, on the Butler branch of the West Penn Railroad, where it had been arranged that they should take the special train for home. In the journey to Great Belt, the Angel, Diviner, McGinley and many other large producing wells were visited. St. Jo., Jeffersonville and Carbon Center were properly done by the reporters, the party arriving at Great Belt about half-past twelve o'clock P. M. Sunday.

HOMEWARD.

The special train was boarded and shortly afterward it was putting in its best licks for the city. One of the cars of this train had been converted into a dining room, and the party enjoyed a splendid repast.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

While *en route* to the city the members of the press organized a meeting, which appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the press of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, have been the recipients of the hospitality of J. McC. Creighton, Superintendent of the West Penn Railroad, and the officers of the Union Pipe Line, and having thoroughly enjoyed the trip through the Butler oil regions, take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks for the many courtesies shown by numerous gentlemen with whom we were brought in contact during the short but pleasurable excursion.

Resolved, That we have long appreciated the kindness of heart and uniform courtesy of J. McC. Creighton, and on this excursion have been made the recipients of additional kindnesses at his hands.

Resolved, That to Charles B. Street, of the West Penn Railroad, and Messrs. G. H. Dilks, W. C. Henry, J. W. Smiley, and other members of the Union Pipe Line organization, we tender our sincere thanks for their company on our enjoyable excursion, and for their untiring efforts to render the trip pleasant, interesting and instructive.

Resolved, That we are also indebted to Mr. G. J. Cross, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Negley, "Uncle" Jake Zeigler and other citizens of Butler; to A. J. Green, A. McTack, R. W. Moorhead, James Chalfant, W. C. Mobley, Thomas McLaughlin, H. R. Fullerton, Captain H. McKelvy, of Parker; Jo. H. Simonds, Dr. Wilson, Messrs. Wormcastle, Painter and other citizens of Millertown, for the cordial welcomes extended and kind attentions shown us during our visit.

Resolved, That to S. Dunc. Karnes, we are especially indebted for one of the most enjoyable episodes of the trip—a ride over the Karnes City and Parker Narrow Gauge Road, and to one and all these gentlemen we tender our thanks, and hope in the future that we shall be able in some measure to give substantial returns for their many kindnesses.

THE ARRIVAL AT HOME.

After a pleasant run from Great Belt, the excursion train arrived at the Allegheny Depot about four o'clock, when the excursionists departed for their several homes, each and all feeling that they had never before participated in an affair so thoroughly enjoyable from beginning to end.

THE ASSOCIATED LINES.

In the above necessarily brief account of the trip, we had not space to refer to the pipe lines in the association known as the Associated Lines. The most we can say at this time is, that the associated lines—the Pennsylvania Transportation, American Transfer and Antwerp. The associated lines have the enormous amount of $4,750,000 of capital invested, have a tankage of 4,800,000 barrels, and some 2,000 miles of pipe. The pumping capacity per day is 60,000 barrels, and the actual work done per day is 21,000 barrels. For this information we are indebted to Mr. S. D. Karns, one of the heaviest and wealthiest oil operators in the country.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

Commencement Exercises—Conferring Degrees, etc.

The commencement at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, at Chester, Pa., last week, was a great success, and highly creditable to the President, Colonel Theo. Hyatt. Among the distinguished persons present were ex-Governor Pollock, Rev. D. Newton, Hon. Wm. H. Lehman, Hon. W. B. Waddel, Hon. John M. Broomall, Geo. E. L. Beale, Hon. Joseph Casey and Pepper, Dr. R. Shelton McKenzie and others.

On Thursday evening Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson delivered a lecture before the corps of cadets. A refined and appreciative audience of two thousand persons were present. On Friday morning the Board of Trustees conferred the degree of Civil Engineer upon the cadets, as follows:

L. G. Andrews, H. M. Bissell, W. J. Bingham, H. G. Burns, J. Brotherlin, Jr., J. W. Bradford, A. B. Brackett, B. D. Cook, A. Denmead, C. F. DeGoiyer, A. DuBois, F. Holland, C. Little, H. C. Magne, E. R. Pleasanton, S. D. Randall, R. M. Rosin, J. J. Rust.

Cadet DeGolyer received the degree of A. B., also having completed both the scientific and classical courses. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Mr. Wm. J. Hany and Mr. Perry M. Washabaugh, both graduates of the Academy in former years. Col. George W. Patten, Professor of Mathematics and Vice President of the institution, was complimented by the Board with the degree of Ph. D.

Friday morning the closing orations were delivered before an immense audience in the gymnasium building of the Academy:

Music, Charles Little, Saginaw, Mich. The Old and the New, Harry C. Magne, Baltimore, Md. Labor, Alfred Du Bois, New Haven, Conn. Money, Harry M. Bissell, Pittsburgh, Pa. Character, John Brotherlin, Jr., Hollidaysburg, Pa. National Character, Richard M. Rosin, Middendorf, Md. Fenian Outrages, Thomas Baltimore, Md. Human Wrecks, J. Wesley Bradford, Jr., Quincy, Ill. True Greatness, Harry G. Burns, San Francisco, Cal. Spheres, William J. Bingham, New York, N. Y. Business Qualities, John J. Rust, East Saginaw, Mich. True Culture, Lemuel G. Andrews, Rock Island, Ill. Steam, R. Dorsey Coale, Baltimore, Md. Our Place in History, Frank Holland, Los Angeles, Cal. Lutzen, Edward R. Pleasanton, Philadelphia, Pa. American Manias, Anson R. Brackett, Cincinnati, Ohio. Home Enterprise, Stephen D. Randall, Warren, Ohio. Language (valedictory address), Fred. De Golyer, Chicago, Ill.

The orations were characterized by breadth of thought, rhetorical culture and graceful delivery. They were quite on a par with similar occasions at Annapolis, and were much applauded by the friends and visitors of the Academy.

The military drill was supervised by Lieutenant G. P. Colhoun, Military Instructor of the Academy, and was pronounced by competent judges not inferior to any of those military displays which have given the Academy a national reputation. Although military instruction and training are positive features in the Pennsylvania Military Academy, they are subordinated to the greater ends of scientific and literary education. A reunion of the Alumni was held at the Continental Hotel, which was addressed by H. O. Bannan, C. E., of your city, and other members.

WATER RENTS.

Revenue for 1875 Under the First Assessment.

Water Assessor Bostwick has made a report to Controller Snodgrass of the first assessment of water rents for 1875, as follows. The statement is given by wards and of course does not contain the South Side districts, which are supplied by a private corporation, the Monongahela Water Company:

Wards.	Amount.
First	$ 17,173 93
Second	18,153 40
Third	19,198 19
Fourth	19,084 96
Fifth	13,013 10
Sixth	15,561 30
Seventh	11,627 91
Eighth	12,185 36
Ninth	14,949 00
Tenth	9,427 23
Eleventh	13,091 33
Twelfth	31,416 82
Thirteenth	6,872 91
Fourteenth	12,212 94
Fifteenth	11,795 77
Sixteenth	7,819 60
Seventeenth	22,175 29
Eighteenth	1,157 56
Nineteenth	5,063 18
Twentieth	7,908 79
Twenty-first	5,157 83
Twenty-second	1,716 91
Twenty-third	2,763 22
Total	$282,912 91
First assessment for 1874	220,004 71
Increase for 1875	$ 56,908 20

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

JOSEPH M. CARSON is a Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Courts.

WILLIAM DILWORTH has recovered sufficiently to be able to walk about.

ON Saturday the Soho Street Commissioners awarded the contract for paving with cobble stones to Mackin Brothers at $1.01 per yard.

JOHN MCDEVITT, an old citizen and merchant, died on Saturday at his residence in Oakland, aged sixty-seven years. He was widely known and highly esteemed.

DISTRICT Attorney Reed, Marshal Hall, Clerks Gamble and McCandless, and Assistant District Attorneys Wilson and Knox, started for Williamsport on Saturday, to attend the June term of the United States Courts.

BY a typographical error in Saturdays paper we were made to say that the Neshannock base ball club of New Castle, was beaten in their game with the Washington professionals. The Neshannocks won by a score of 12 to 11.

HAYS DEAN, engineer of locomotive No. 93 on the Fort Wayne road, had a hearing before Squire Edgar on, Saturday evening, on a charge of running a train on Sunday, on oath of Captain Sample. He was fined $25 and costs. He gave bail and appealed the decision to court.

A NOTY ten o'clock Saturday morning, during the progress of the fire, a horse attached to a buggy containing J. A. Drexler, Meat Inspector of Allegheny, ran away in front Mr. D. Dous, injuring the vehicle considerably. The animal took fright at an engine, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street.

JOHN JOHNSTON and W. Myers, arrested for burglary, had a hearing on Saturday before Mayor McCarthy, and in default of bail were committed for trial. During their incarceration in the lock up they managed to dig a hole through the south wall of cell No. 19 and in a short time, if left alone, would have escaped.

JOHNNY STEELE, whose sudden rise from penury to affluence by the coal pit excitement in Pennsylvania so turned his head that he threw away his money with reckless lavishness, is now working at bridge building, in Iowa, for $1 75 per day. He run through a million and a half of dollars in sixteen months, and was then ready to go work without the embarrassment of riches.

The Fire Saturday Morning.

We fortunately escaped being consumed in the serious fire Saturday morning, but we have had a number of organs and several pianos slightly damaged by water and by moving them in great haste. These instruments we will close out at less than cost. None of them are injured to any serious extent, and not at all in their interior musically, they are perfect. We will warrant them to be as durable as any others. Here is a chance seldom offered to secure a fine piano or organ at ruinously low figures, and we suggest that persons who want to secure a bargain should call at our rooms without delay. Please remember the place, No. 79 Fifth avenue, and don't forget that these pianos and organs are hardly any worse for the damage—the places where they have been injured can be readily repaired and never noticed. We will furnish them on easy monthly payments if desired.

MELLOR & HOENE,
79 Fifth avenue.

Furniture for Dining Rooms,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Fine Parlor Furniture,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Chamber Sets,

at J. Meyer & Sons', Nos. 412 and 414 Penn avenue.

Ice Chests.

A large stock and great variety of ice chests, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, water coolers, filters, ice picks, and housefurnishing goods of all kinds, at very low prices, at Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street. F TU

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JUNE.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption, probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must be fatal in many, for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium. It is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach, and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and purify the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

A BONANZA—PERHAPS.

A Chester County Boy Sees Things Visible to no One Else—"A Vast Deposit of Wealth"—Ancient Indian Silver Mines.

A correspondent writes from Warwick Furnace, Chester county, to the Reading *Eagle*:

The most wonderful excitement prevails in this neighborhood. The old, middle aged and young are excited and trying to divine what the wonderful story means.

Some say the young boy, George Schick, is deranged, but against this charge is the excellent behavior of the boy. He attends Sunday school regularly, and is a diligent and industrious lad. Your readers may not be aware that Warwick Furnace is located among the hills in the northern part of Chester county, and is one of the oldest iron establishments in the United States. Many residents say that when they were young it was commonly talked of by their parents that silver abounded somewhere in the neighborhood, for the Indians used to dig from the ore and work it, and would trade in pieces, weighing from three ounces to five pounds, for beads, tobacco and whisky. This was before the Revolutionary war, and the silver was taken to Philadelphia and sent to England. The families who lived hereabouts in those days were the Mays, Pughs, Forwoods, Williamses, Rowlands and Jacobses, but whose descendants have nearly all left the neighborhood, and who have used every endeavor to find out where this silver mine was located, but without success